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## INTERNATIONAL

### MAOIST THEORY USED TO JUSTIFY CHINA'S ALLIANCE WITH IMPERIALISM

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 6, 1980 pp 84-94

[Article by A. G. Kruchinin and V. F. Feoktistov: "The Maoist 'Theory of Three Worlds'--The Platform for an Outright Alliance With Imperialism"]

[Text] The development of the contemporary world is providing ever new evidence of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, thereby affirming its historical truth. As the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, stressed in the Accountability Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, "the development of the socialist countries, the growth of their might, and the stronger beneficial influence of the international policy conducted by them--this presently comprises the chief direction of mankind's social progress."<sup>1</sup>

The successes of the socialist commonwealth and its increasing influence on the course of world development have evoked the ire and hate of the imperialist and other sorts of reaction. By all means the reaction is endeavoring to turn back history, to undermine the positions of socialism, to halt its peaceful advance and thwart the lessening of international tension, and involve mankind in a new world war. The Beijing leaders have long moved in the same formation with the forces of world anticommunism, war and reaction.

The Chinese problem has assumed particular urgency in recent years, when Beijing has openly followed the path of siding with the most aggressive forces of imperialism, and has turned into a "support base" of reactionary nationalism, rabid anti-Sovietism and chauvinism in the modern world.

Events of recent years have affirmed the correctness of the judgments made about the ideology and policy of the Chinese leadership at the 24th and 25th congresses of our party, by the communist party congresses in the fraternal socialist countries, as well as by the international meetings and conferences of communist and workers parties. At the 25th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the policy of the Chinese leaders "is openly directed against a majority of the socialist states. Moreover, it sides directly with the position of the most extreme reaction throughout the world.... This policy is not only completely alien to socialist principles

and ideals, but in essence has become an important reserve of imperialism in its struggle against socialism."<sup>2</sup>

The treacherous attack of China on socialist Vietnam in February 1979 fully disclosed the militant anti-Sovietism and expansionistic chauvinism of the Beijing leaders, as well as their fundamental hostility to Marxism-Leninism and to the cause of the national and social liberation of peoples. "...The present Beijing rulers," stated L. I. Brezhnev on this issue on 2 March 1979, "have fully disclosed to the entire world the perfidious and aggressive essence of the great-power, hegemonistic policy conducted by them. Now everyone can see that precisely this policy is presently the most serious threat to peace throughout the world."<sup>3</sup>

The aggression by Beijing against Vietnam and its new feverish attempts to thwart the process of detente and provoke another world war show a qualitative shift of a counterrevolutionary nature which has recently occurred in the international activities of the Chinese leadership. At present the Maoists are siding with imperialism in its struggle against world socialism and against all detachments of the international revolutionary movement.

One of the new affirmations of this has been the truly lackey-like servility with which Beijing has hurried to support the actions of its American patron in Southwestern Asia and aimed at maintaining the positions of imperialism in this region which has been engulfed by the rapid development of the liberation struggle. Here Beijing has gone farther and farther along the path of betraying the interests of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation, aiding imperialism and Zionism in their attempts to reinforce and deepen the split between the Arab countries. In Iran, Beijing is doing everything within its power to assist in reviving the reactionary and ultimately proimperialist forces under the cover of anti-Sovietism. From the very outset the Chinese leadership has claimed to be the bitterest enemy of the Afghan revolution. Using its old ties with the Pakistani reaction, Beijing, along with Washington, not only has set it against Afghanistan, but has also endeavored to spread tension on the Indian subcontinent with the help of Pakistan.

All of this increased and completely open proimperialist activity by Beijing is a natural consequence of the fact that the successors of Mao have not departed one iota from his "strategic foreign policy ideas," the core of which is chauvinism and hegemonism.

In deepening and developing the reactionary, chauvinistic essence of the "ideas" and policy of Mao Zedong, the present Maoist leaders have brought it to its logical end, an actual agreement with the forces of imperialist reaction and war. Beijing has now moved from an ideological struggle against the socialist states to a political, economic and even military struggle. The Chinese problem has thereby assumed even greater urgency and an even more global nature. It now involves not only the fate of the Chinese people and world socialism, but also directly the fundamental

interests of the peace and security of peoples, and carries a threat to all mankind.

The CPSU, like the world communist movement as a whole, has always waged and is continuing to wage a principled and irreconcilable struggle against the great-power, chauvinistic ideology of Maoists and against their pro-imperialist hegemonistic course on the international scene. This struggle clearly shows the truly international character of our party's policy in defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, the principles of proletarian solidarity, the unity of the socialist commonwealth and the entire communist movement, the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces, and the cause of peace and security of peoples. This struggle is aimed at ensuring social progress and the triumph of the cause of national liberation and socialism. At the same time the struggle against Maoism is also a struggle for the fundamental national and social interests of the Chinese people and for the socialist prospects of Chinese development.

Our party and the international communist movement, immediately after the open emergence of Maoism on the international scene, drew attention to the dangerous nature of the evolution of the ideological and political platform of the Chinese leadership under the influence of the "ideas of Mao Zedong." Even in the course of the preparations and holding of the 1960 Conference of Communist and Workers Parties, criticism was directed against many aspects of this platform. This criticism was then developed in the decisions of the July (1963) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Open Letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the party organizations and all communists of the Soviet Union of 14 July 1963, in the documents of the February (1964) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report of L. I. Brezhnev at the December (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the documents of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev at the 1969 International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties, as well as in the speeches and reports of the other CPSU leaders. These documents and materials have provided a sound Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the "special course" of the Chinese leadership, and have disclosed its petty bourgeois class nature. At the same time our party has isolated the main essential thing which has determined this course, that is, great-power chauvinism and petty bourgeois adventurism. Proceeding from these appraisals, the CPSU at the beginning of the 1960's warned of the danger of the complete degeneration of Maoism into outright proimperialism. "What else could be expected," said M. A. Suslov in a report at the February (1964) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "that, in following their own incorrect, anti-Leninist path, the Chinese leaders would actually side with the reactionary, militaristic elements of imperialism."<sup>4</sup> The subsequent evolution of the foreign policy platform and the political activities of the Chinese leadership on the international scene has made this linking up a real fact of the present-day world situation.

Of fundamental significance for setting our party's line on the Chinese question were the October (1964) and December (1966) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In commenting on the growing anti-Soviet drift in the

policy of the Mao Zedong group, the December Plenum emphasized that "the great-power, anti-Soviet policy of Mao Zedong and his group has entered a new, dangerous phase," and that the course carried out by Beijing "has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism..., and objectively helps imperialism."<sup>5</sup> And although Maoism in that period was acting under the slogans of "ultrarevolutionariness" and extremist "anti-imperialism," our party was able to disclose the true motives and goals of the so-called "special course" of the Maoist leadership, namely, the establishing of world hegemony by China by provoking a universal conflict between the two social systems. In other words, even then the CPSU had clearly defined the place of the ideology and policy of Maoism in the struggle of the forces of progress and peace against the forces of reaction and war.

A major turning point in the struggle against Maoism was the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties held in 1969 in Moscow. A majority of the conference participants openly condemned Maoism, and declared the struggle against it to be an inseparable part of the general struggle for uniting all detachments of the world anti-imperialist front.

The speech of L. I. Brezhnev at this conference was of important significance for disclosing the reactionary ideological and political essence of Maoism. It provided a profound analysis of the new stage in the evolution of the ideological platform and policy of the Beijing leaders which had begun soon after the ninth CCP Congress (April 1969). The main feature of this stage in the foreign policy area was the "linking of the political adventurism of the Beijing leaders with the atmosphere of war hysteria which is constantly fostered by them...."<sup>6</sup> Having set the policy of the militarizing of China and fostering chauvinistic moods hostile to the socialist countries, the Beijing leaders directed the brunt of their foreign policy activities against the USSR and the other socialist countries. This meant that "the foreign policy of China has actually broken with proletarian internationalism and has lost its class socialist content."<sup>7</sup> Here L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "the imperialists are using the present foreign policy orientation of Beijing as one of the aces in the political struggle against world socialism and the liberation movement."<sup>8</sup>

The 1970's have been a period of the intensive shaping of an outright alliance of Maoist social chauvinism with world imperialism, including American imperialism, and the period of the final turning of Maoism into a component part of world anticommunism. These years have brought new proof that the great-power, chauvinistic ideology of the Maoists is an ideology of aggression and war and representing a threat to peace. Precisely this conclusion was drawn in the report of L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress: "A great danger for all peace-loving peoples can be found in the feverish attempts of Beijing to undermine detente, to prevent disarmament, and sow mistrust and hostility between states, and its desire to provoke a world war and benefit from this. Such a policy of Beijing profoundly runs contrary to the interests of all people.... At present it is no longer enough to say that Maoist ideology and policy are incompatible with Marxist-Leninist teachings. They are directly inimical to them."<sup>9</sup>

At present, the process of a direct military and political siding of Beijing with world imperialism has grown noticeably stronger. In the foreign policy of the Chinese leadership, there has been a qualitative shift of a counterrevolutionary nature which has strengthened the hopes of the international reaction to play the "Chinese card" in its own interests. In a reply to questions asked by the American magazine TIME, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "Some persons in the United States and the other Western powers have become so infatuated by the policy of the present Chinese leadership which is hostile to the USSR that the enticement has arisen of turning Beijing into a weapon for applying pressure on the socialist world. Such a policy seems to me an adventure which is very dangerous for the cause of universal peace.... Is it difficult to realize that this is playing with fire? Well, the hopes of using a strengthened Beijing regime as a weapon of NATO policy and to channel its militant aspirations in a direction beneficial to the West are, forgive me for saying so, nothing more than deluded naiveness. One has merely to remember how the same Munich policy ended for the Western powers."<sup>10</sup>

The enormous theoretical and practical experience of the CPSU gained in the struggle against the distortions of Marxism-Leninism by various "leftist" and rightist opportunists has made it possible to play a prominent role in the ideological struggle against Maoism, in its attempts to camouflage itself as scientific socialism, to depict its outright anticommunism as revolutionariness, and its siding with imperialism on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis as the truest anti-imperialism. In the struggle against Maoism, this extremely dangerous and resourceful enemy of the international working class, our party has demonstrated its unswerving desire to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism as the only reliable leadership to the revolutionary actions of the working masses, and as a universal teaching about the reorganization of the life of all peoples, without exception, on socialist and communist principles.

Regardless of the ideological bankruptcy of Maoism, the successors of Mao Zedong have not only not abandoned his ideological and political heritage, but have taken up the most reactionary aspects of this heritage. In a concentrated form, the counterrevolutionary essence of Maoism, its unrestrained hegemonistic ambitions and its misanthropic morality have been reflected in the "theory of three worlds" which the present-day Beijing leaders depict as the "outstanding contribution" of Mao Zedong to the development of Marxism-Leninism. To depict "theories" which are hostile to scientific socialism as a supposed contribution to it is an old and favorite procedure of its distorters. And the Maoists are using this with truly unprecedented cynicism. This can be easily seen in examining the mentioned "theory of three worlds."

The "theory of three worlds" in a more or less complete form was officially laid out by Deng Xiaoping in April 1974 at the Sixth Special UN General Assembly Session. As became known subsequently, this theory was based on several phrases voiced by Mao Zedong in a conversation with the president of Zambia, K. Kaunda in February 1974. In this conversation, Mao Zedong

stated that, in his opinion, "the United States and the USSR comprise the first world. The intermediate forces, for example, Japan, Europe and Canada, belong to the second world. But you and we belong to the third world." In clarifying his notion of the "third world," he said: "The third world has a numerous population. Asia, with the exception of Japan, belongs to the third world. All Africa belongs to the third world, and Latin America also can be considered in the third world."<sup>11</sup> It is not difficult to note that in such a scheme of dividing states into three groups, there is not even a hint of a class approach which provides the only true and adequate picture of the real balance of forces in the world and the delimitation of states into political camps. On the other hand, in it one can clearly see the outright great-power, nationalistic view of Mao Zedong of the world situation. Particularly noteworthy are the reasons for which he has put the PRC precisely in the "third world." In the same conversation with K. Kaunda, Mao Zedong stated that China belonged to the "third world," since "in political, economic and other areas," it "could not compare with the rich and powerful countries" and "can stand only in the same ranks as the poor countries."

Thus, it turns out that China, "poor" but having started on the socialist path, can in no way be "in the same ranks" with the developed socialist countries; however, according to Mao, it fully could be "in the same ranks" with the fascist regimes of South Africa, Israel or with the fascist junta in Chile. Consequently, Mao consciously ignored the world historical and sociopolitical changes in the world related to the victory of Great October, and the formation of the world socialist system, as well as the fact that China had been a part of this system. For him it was of no importance that the delimitation of states had long been drawn along the lines of the struggle between world socialism and world capitalism. For him only one thing was important, namely the justification of any actions or any international alliances and blocs which would facilitate the Chinese state's struggle for great-power, hegemonistic goals. In this sense the scheme of "three worlds" which obliterates the fundamental sociopolitical distinction of countries and the splitting of the world into two social systems is extremely convenient. It has provided scope for voluntarism, and for putting together various "international fronts" against any of the strongest opponents of Beijing hegemonism, regardless of their belonging to one or another world social system.

However, it would be wrong to think that the scheme of the "three worlds" as it was outlined by Mao Zedong is devoid of a class content. The very fact that the socialist countries in this scheme have been "spread" across the three groups of states and that the USSR and United States have been put on the same level in terms of their role in the world shows the anti-socialist bent of this scheme which functionally stands in the same row with the concepts of the apologists of capitalism who long before Mao Zedong raised the idea of dividing countries into rich and poor, strong and weak, and so forth, and thereby rejected a proletarian, class approach to assessing the driving forces of present-day world development. To attempt to replace class contradictions by any others, for example, by racial

or national ones, means to play into the hands of the world bourgeoisie which has always endeavored to direct the class struggle of the workers into the channel of precisely these last contradictions and thus deflect the blow from itself. Consequently, in acting as the epigon of bourgeois concepts and, most importantly, pursuing chauvinistic, hegemonistic aims, and in the struggle for them inevitably directing the main thrust against the proletarian, socialist forces of the world which are the most decisive opponents of all and any forms of social and national suppression, Maoism in fact is nothing more than a specific manifestation of bourgeoisness, an ideology and policy which directly and indirectly work to the benefit of the world bourgeoisie as a whole.

Here it should be pointed out that a great-power, nationalistic approach to the problems of world policy has always been characteristic of Mao Zedong. Even in the middle of the 1940's, he depicted the situation in the world as a struggle between two great powers, the USSR and the United States, for the so-called "intermediate zone." This "zone," according to his view at that time, included "many capitalist, colonial and semicolonial countries of Europe, Asia and Africa."<sup>12</sup>

The great-power views of Mao Zedong on the world and the ensuing desire to first "put together" an alliance between China and the major capitalist countries comprised the essence of his searches for new variations of schematizing the modern world. Precisely in the 1960's, when Beijing propaganda was in every possible way publicizing the increased interest of the Maoists in the underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in declaring them to be a "zone of storms" and "the main force of the anti-imperialist struggle," Mao himself was talking of a certain "third force" which opposed the USSR and the United States. And he did not include in it the countries of the so-called "zone of storms." In speaking with one of the French delegations in February 1964, he directly stated: "France, Germany, Italy, England (if it will cease being a U.S. agent), Japan and we--this is what the third force is."<sup>13</sup>

Generally speaking the "greatest Marxist of our times," as Mao Zedong has been styled by his successors, often did not take too many pains to conceal his great-power views. This was the concern of his immediate followers who were more glib in using Marxist phraseology. Under their pen, the outright great-power scheme of the "three worlds" as constructed by Mao Zedong was camouflaged by the appearance of proletarian class analysis of the contemporary world situation. This did not come about all at once. While Deng Xiaoping in a speech at the Sixth Special UN General Assembly Session basically repeated the "concept" of Mao, making certain "clarifications" in it, in the last version given on 1 September 1977 by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, it was presented as a program for the struggle of the international proletariat, the suppressed nations and certain socialist countries, as supposedly a program of "advancing world revolution." The statement of this version was accompanied by the unabashed manipulating of Marxist phraseology and quotes from the founders of Marxism, by an outright distortion of Marxism-Leninism, and by attempts to depict the contemporary world where

everything is put upside-down, where the forces of progress turned into the forces of reaction, the instigators of war into peace lovers, and so forth.

Undoubtedly the key element of turning the "concept of three worlds," into a sort of "revolutionary theory" or a "world strategy of the international proletariat and suppressed nations" is the new definition of the "third world." It is little reminiscent of the formula of Mao Zedong dating to February 1974. This is easy to see. "The socialist countries, as the bulwark of the international proletariat, along with the suppressed nations who have been subjected to the most serious suppression and exploitation and comprise a majority of the world's population, form the third world," wrote RENMIN RIBAO on 1 November 1977. The same countries and nations, the newspaper emphasized, are "the basic force in the world struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

Taken by itself, this formula would not arouse protest. In actuality, "the socialist countries as the bulwark of the international proletariat together with the suppressed nations," are the basic force of the world liberation process. But the "Chinese focus" of the Maoists is to use these formally correct theses to justify their counterrevolutionary practice, investing a suitable content into these theses. The entire "new" version of the "theory of three worlds" is constructed on such a slight of hand.

The cornerstone of the entire system of tricks and falsifications which makes up the framework of the "theory of three worlds" is the absurdity that the Soviet Union has turned into a "social-imperialist superpower," into the "main enemy of all peoples," and into "the basic source of a new world war." The entire formal logical structure of this "theory" is hung on such a rabid premise.

The very designated premise appeared as a consequence of the fact that the entire previous experience in the struggle of the Maoists for their great-power goals showed them that precisely the Soviet Union and the socialist commonwealth as a whole were the main obstacle on the path to these goals. The CPSU and the other fraternal parties consistently and systematically disclosed to the entire world the social-chauvinistic essence of Maoism and the danger created for mankind by the hegemonistic aspirations of Beijing, and by its attempts to provoke the imperialist forces of aggression and war to unleash a new world war.

In endeavoring to surmount this obstacle and to unite a maximally broad international front for combating it, the Beijing social chauvinists, on the one hand, appeal to the revolutionary forces of the modern world, in describing the USSR as a counterrevolutionary state, and on the other, to all antisocialist forces, primarily to imperialism, depicting the USSR as the main source of a military threat for the capitalist countries and for the peoples of the entire world. Here China itself, certainly, represents the center of world revolution and is supposedly the most farsighted and realistic fighter for deferring a world military catastrophe.

In starting from the thesis of "Soviet social imperialism," the Maoists have constructed a subjectivist scheme of world contradictions, having replaced the basic objective contradiction of our age--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism--with the far-fetched contradiction between hegemonism and antihegemonism. In ignoring the reality of the modern world, Beijing has announced the disappearance of the socialist camp and the disintegration of the imperialist camp. The Maoists have declared precisely the struggle against hegemonism to be the content of world revolution at the present stage. Here by hegemonism they basically understand the policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Recently, as is known, Beijing has raised a storm over the question of so-called "little" or "regional hegemonism" by Vietnam which is supposedly endeavoring to establish its dominance in Indochina.

Consequently, by "hegemonism" Beijing presently has in mind not a truly hegemonistic, expansionistic policy, but rather a policy which runs counter to the great-power, chauvinistic course of the Chinese leaders, a policy which does not accept the dictatorship of the present Beijing rulers and does not want to help in carrying out their hegemonistic plans.

And since with all its desire for hegemonism imperialism is quite satisfied with the predominant struggle of Beijing against the socialist forces of the world, the mentioning of the United States in the "theory of three worlds" as one of the "two hegemons" is of a purely declarative nature. Moreover, both in the first and second variations of the "theory of three worlds" the idea is constantly emphasized that the United States, in essence, is not so much an object of the struggle against hegemonism as an ally in this struggle. The logic of circumstances inevitably leads to this. In actuality, if the United States is the strongest opponent of the USSR, and if the latter is the number-one enemy of Beijing, then American imperialism, in accord with any logic, cannot help but be the ally of the Maoists. In essence, with all its hypocrisy, the "theory of three worlds" has precisely set the goal of recognizing U.S. imperialism as an ally. For example, it propagandizes the thesis that "to obscure the differences between the two superpowers, to put them on the same level and not to point out that the USSR is the more dangerous instigator of war," means to lull the "revolutionary vigilance of the peoples in all countries" and do away with the "main object of the struggle against hegemonism."<sup>14</sup>

Thus, the "theory of three worlds" was an outright attempt to justify the actual military and political alliance of present-day Chinese social chauvinism with imperialism as a whole, including American imperialism first.

The strengthening in recent years of the positions of the rightist nationalistic fraction in the Chinese leadership which is ready to make all sorts of concessions to the chief imperialist power for the sake of creating a military-political alliance with it has been directly and essentially reflected in the "theory of three worlds." This has primarily involved an evaluation of the role of American imperialism. It is noteworthy that

approximately one week prior to the appearance of the new version of the "theory of three worlds" in RENMIN RIBAO, in form basically a leftist-revolutionary, leftist-nationalistic document, Deng Xiaoping in a conversation with the director of the Agence France Presse, directly urged the United States to join the anti-Soviet military-political bloc being created by Beijing. He expressed the hope that the entire world--the third world, the second world and even the first, that is, the United States--would join the struggle against the USSR.

It has become clear that even the clearly declarative attacks against American imperialism in the "theory of three worlds" which in its essence is a pro-imperialist program for struggling against world real socialism, were no longer to the liking of the rightists in the Chinese leadership, and seemed in their eyes an impediment on the path to a rapprochement with imperialism and the reaction as a whole. Without repudiating the "theory of three worlds" and even continuing to refer to it, the successors of Mao Zedong, in essence, have arrived at a partial revision of it. The so-called "first world" against which, according to this "theory," all countries and peoples should fight actually consisted of just the Soviet Union. The tendency initially found in the chauvinistic essence of Maoism for an ideological and political siding with imperialism and reaction has finally gained an adequate expression in the policy of the present-day Chinese leaders. In this life alone can one correctly understand all the hypocrisy of Maoist arguments about socialism, revolution, or the role of the international working class and suppressed nations in world development.

As was already pointed out, one of the distinctions of the 1977 version of the "theory of three worlds" from its previous definition was the mentioning of the socialist countries as the leading force in the struggle "against imperialism and hegemonism." However, only China is named as such a socialist country. And this is no accident. The issue is that in endeavoring to establish their hegemonism and sinocentrism, the present-day Maoist ideologues have been forced to interpret in their own manner the attractive force of socialism which expresses the main direction for the historical development of mankind. Moreover it is endeavoring to seize this banner of world progress and thereby conceal its position which is hostile to scientific socialism and its practical activities. And completely in the spirit of the feudal ideology of sinocentrism, according to which China has always embodied the highest product of world civilization, the present Chinese leaders style as socialism only that system and those orders which exist in contemporary China.

At the same time, they are ready to consider as "truly socialist" those countries in the world socialist system the position of which in one way or another is to the liking of Beijing at a given moment, and, conversely, exclude from socialism any of them the policy of which for some reason has become unsuitable. The great-power boasting and chauvinism of the Beijing leaders simply do not permit the possibility that any other objective criteria might exist for classifying one or another nation among the socialist ones. Hence, one can understand why, in addition to China, there was

not a single other nation listed as a socialist one in the last version of the "theory of three worlds." This clearly is not excessive caution! The example of Albania affirms this. From the previous "outpost of socialism in Europe," it in a few seconds in the eyes of Beijing has been turned into an enemy of socialism.

Thus, the socialism mentioned in the "theory of three worlds" as an advanced force of the modern world, is basically Maoist barracks communism, with the bloody regime of Pol Pot which was overthrown by the Kampuchea people being one of the variations. But real world socialism which with ever-greater scope is showing its colossal creative opportunities and demonstrating its role of the hope of mankind for a better future and for the preservation of our very existence, is depicted by this "theory" as supposedly the main source of all the present-day and future calamities in the world. Here it is impossible to actually delimit between the slandering of socialism as fabricated by the Beijing pseudocommunists and the outright apologists of capitalism. Consequently, in the present struggle of the two world systems, Maoism is performing the same function as bourgeois anticommunism.

It is perfectly obvious that the words about revolution, about world progress, and about the liberation of mankind from social injustice which overburden the "theory of three worlds" have just as false and blasphemous ring as in those instances when they are used by the theoreticians of anticommunism. What question can there be of the "progress of world revolution" if the basic object of this "revolution" is declared to be the real world socialism, and when the imperialist powers, including the United States, are actually depicted as one of its main "driving forces"?! And precisely this sense is found in the thesis of the "theory of three worlds" about the need to create the "broadest international united front for a struggle against hegemonism."

What "world revolution" can be meant if the Maoists, in accord with the "theory of three worlds" urge the developing countries to side with the former colonial metropolitan areas, thereby aiding the neocolonialist policy of imperialism?! Such appeals mean an attempt to split the forces of national liberation from world socialism, their natural ally and chief support in the struggle against world imperialism, and doom this struggle to defeat.

What "progress of the world revolution" can there be if the Maoists urge the international working class "to make a maximum effort to create, strengthen and broaden the international united front" against the Soviet Union, and "develop within this front their role as the core"<sup>15</sup> (?). In practice this is an attempt by Beijing to bring the working class of the capitalist countries into the orbit of its proimperialist policy, and to force it into the closest collaboration with "its own" monopolistic bourgeoisie in its desire to turn back the course of world history. In essence this is an age-old opportunistic function which is now willingly being assumed by the Chinese leadership which once and for all has sunk in the

swamp of counterrevolution. Maoism, as was recently written by the General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party G. Hall, is one of the vivid examples of opportunism in an unattractive stage of disintegration, when opportunism and social chauvinism reach their full flourishing and enter into an alliance with imperialism.<sup>16</sup> In declaring the defense of the "imperialist fatherland" from the "aggression" supposedly threatening it from the Soviet Union as the "most important class duty" of the working class in the capitalist countries, the Beijing "revolutionaries," in essence, are preaching the necessity of its most active involvement in a world-wide increase in the military potential of imperialism, and support by the working class for the aggressive course of the Western powers.

Here is the true face of Maoist "revolutionariness" which in all its aspects and manifestations turns into nothing more than an outright counter-revolution and a threat to peace and security in the world.

The question of war and peace is the cardinal question of the present struggle between socialism and capitalism, between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction. The idea that socialism and peace are inseparable runs like a constant theme through all the theory and practice of scientific communism. "Socialists," wrote V. I. Lenin, "have always condemned wars among peoples as a barbarian and bestial thing."<sup>17</sup> And in a report to the fraction of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the Eighth Congress of Soviets of 21 December 1920, he emphasized: "All our policy and propaganda are aimed not at involving peoples in a war but rather putting an end to war."<sup>18</sup> The true socialist forces of the modern world are simultaneously the most consistent and decisive antiwar forces. "The basic element in the United Actions of the anti-imperialist forces," states the Final Document of the 1969 Conference of Communist and Workers Parties, "as before remains the struggle against the military danger, the danger of a world thermonuclear war...the struggle for peace throughout the world."<sup>19</sup> In speaking on 26 October 1973 at the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces, L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "In defending the principles of peaceful coexistence we are struggling for what is the dearest to billions of people in the world: for the right to life itself and to avoid the danger of the destruction of life in the flames of war. Simultaneously we thereby are fighting to ensure favorable international conditions for advancing the cause of social progress among all countries and peoples."<sup>20</sup>

But what is the position of Maoism on the questions of war and peace, and how is it reflected in the "theory of three worlds" which, in the assertion of the successors of Mao Zedong, supposedly has been a "scientific generalization of the objective reality of the present-day class struggle on a world scale," and "has inherited, defended and developed the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism"?<sup>21</sup>

As on the other questions, this "theory" depicts ideas which are openly hostile to socialism as Marxism. At the same time that the international communist movement, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the

contemporary world situation, has concluded that in the world there are forces capable of preventing a global military catastrophe and that a world war is not fatally inevitable, the Chinese leaders continue to assert the inevitability or, moreover, even the "historical necessity" of a new world war. "Under the present historical conditions, a lasting peace is impossible and a new world war is inevitable,"<sup>22</sup>--this is the central thesis of the mentioned "theory." In truth, it allows the possibility of a certain "deferment" of war as a result of the "struggle of peoples." However, the "theory" calls the main task of this "struggle" the greatest possible increase in the arms race in the countries hostile to the USSR and the entire socialist commonwealth. In other words, the so-called "struggle to defer war" is directly equated by Beijing to the struggle against world socialism, the main bulwark of peace in the world. Disarmament which even F. Engels saw as a real guarantee for a lasting peace<sup>23</sup> and for the realization of which the socialist and other peace-loving forces of the planet are striving constantly, in the "theory of three worlds" is qualified as nothing more than a "deception" and the "old songs" of the "two superpowers."

The foreign policy practices of the Beijing leaders are in full accord with these "theses." They have made feverish efforts to mobilize "international forces" to struggle against the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and cast prudence to the winds to prevent the process of detente and not to allow the curtailment of the arms race. Beijing is continuing to slander the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, it is calling for greater military preparations by the United States and NATO, and is coming out with provocative statements about the supposedly existing "imbalance" of forces in Europe in favor of the Warsaw Pact countries. The Beijing leadership has been a rabid opponent to the concluding of the SALT-2 agreement which has been welcomed with approbation by the world community as an important step on the path to further deepening international detente. In a word, the Beijing leaders are now earnestly playing the role of the direct allies of the most aggressive circles of world imperialism.

The question arises of what it took for Beijing to propagandize so earnestly the "inevitability" and even the "utility" of a new world war? What aims is it pursuing here?

The answer to this question must be sought in the great-power, chauvinistic essence of Maoism and in its militant hegemonism. The problem is that by its very essence, chauvinism is directly linked to an apology for war. It sees no other ways for the winning of hegemony--they even do not exist--except by the military capture of other states and the unleashing of a new world war. The entire history of chauvinism shows this with sufficient eloquence. The idea of the superiority of any nation or race has always been embodied in the preaching of war to conquer the "inferior" races and peoples. And since Maoism grew up and was formulated on the basis of reactionary sinocentrism which during our times has assumed the form of a

pseudorevolutionary progressivism, it inevitably has turned to war as the only means for implanting the Maoist "order" in the world and the Maoist "way of life." Here Mao Zedong and his followers have organized and are organizing their tactics on the traditional imperial doctrine of evoking a clash between the largest powers, counting thereby to gain and thus carry out their rabid plans of creating a new "Maoist civilization" on the ruins of the "old world." Hence in no way is Mao's well-known thesis accidental that a world war supposedly is a "bridge" across which mankind "will reach a new society," and his "optimistic" view of a world thermonuclear war which, in his very words, can destroy, one-half or even two-thirds" of mankind.

The real aim of these statements at present cannot be disputed. They pursued the goal of establishing the "utility" of a new world war which, in the ideas of Mao Zedong, should bring China to world hegemony. Such a notion can also be found in the present-day statements of the successors of Mao, and particularly those of Deng Xiaoping who has stated that "each generation should have its war."

Thus, the Maoist "theory of three worlds" on all the cardinal questions of modern times--the questions of war, peace, revolution and socialism--represents not merely a coarse falsification of Marxism-Leninism, but rather an entire system of views which are fundamentally hostile to Marxism-Leninism, a proimperialist program for the struggle of Maoist social chauvinism against the international forces of peace, democracy and socialism, a program which is fundamentally alien to the true social and national interests of the workers of China and the entire world.

The "theory of three worlds" is the ideological and political credo of the petty bourgeois nationalistic forces presently ruling in China. But these forces do not ultimately determine the historic development prospects of a great people. The PRC has also known other times. The experience of building socialism in this country during the first decade after the victory of the people's revolution was of truly permanent significance for the destiny of China. Precisely during these years the most important problems of the social renewal and national renaissance of China were settled, precisely then occurred the rapid growth of the nation's economy and culture, and its true modernization was carried out in the interests of the workers. Being in step with the fraternal countries of the world socialist system, the PRC played an important positive role in world development and acted as a major factor of peace and in strengthening the entire anti-imperialist front.

Unfortunately, this forward movement of Chinese society was then abruptly halted by the rule of the reactionary Maoist grouping which caused a profound economic, sociopolitical and spiritual crisis in the nation. Jeopardized were not only the socialist victories of the Chinese workers but also the national interests of China. By its policy which betrayed the Chinese revolution of siding closely with imperialism and reaction, Maoist social chauvinism more and more provided scope for a neocolonialist policy

for the imperialist powers in China. This policy is turning China into a reserve and ally of the forces of aggression and war, the forces of counter-revolution. At present official Beijing is in harness with the most reactionary circles of the West and is one of the most dangerous instigators of war. For precisely this reason, under present-day conditions, the struggle against imperialism and reaction is inseparable from the struggle against the ideology and policy of Maoist social chauvinism.

However, our party has never identified the Maoists with the Chinese people. In waging a principled and irreconcilable struggle against Maoism, the CPSU and the Soviet state at the same time have constantly acted and are acting to normalize relations with the PRC, and to restore good-neighbor status with it, considering the fundamental interests of both peoples. This line of our party was reaffirmed in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev on Hungarian television on 1 June 1979. "We have repeatedly proposed to the Chinese side to agree on the normalization of our relations and to bring them into good-neighbor status," he said. "At present we are ready to do this, but, of course, not at the expense of the interests of third countries. In a word, if the Chinese side will show true goodwill, we will do our part."<sup>4</sup>

The experience of the Chinese revolution and the PRC has convincingly shown that a fundamental solution to the economic, social and other problems of China and the restoration of its role as an active force of world progress lie not on the paths for which Maoism has opted, in particular its "theory of three worlds," but rather on the path of returning to the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>"Materialy XXV S"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 27.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p 10.

<sup>3</sup>PRAVDA, 3 March 1979.

<sup>4</sup>M. A. Suslov, "O Bor'be KPSS za Splochnost' Mezhdunarodnogo Kommunisticheskogo Dvizheniya" [On the Struggle of the CPSU to Unify the International Communist Movement], Moscow, 1964, p 97.

<sup>5</sup>"KPSS v Rezolyutsiyakh i Resheniyakh S"yezдов, Konferentsiy i Plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums], Vol 9, Moscow, 1972, pp 166, 167.

<sup>6</sup>L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom. Rechi i Stat'i" [By the Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles], Vol 2, Moscow, 1973, p 394.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>L. I. Brezhnev, "O Vneshney Politike KPSS i Sovetskogo Gosudarstva. Rech'i i Stat'i" [On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. Articles and Speeches], Moscow, 1978, p 511.

<sup>10</sup>PRAVDA, 16 January 1979.

<sup>11</sup>RENMIN RIBAO, 1 November 1977.

<sup>12</sup>Mao Zedong, "Izbrannyye Proizvedeniya" [Selected Works], Vol 4, Beijing, 1964, p 116.

<sup>13</sup>L'HUMANITÉ, 21 March 1964.

<sup>14</sup>RENMIN RIBAO, 1 November 1979.

<sup>15</sup>RENMIN RIBAO, 1 November 1977.

<sup>16</sup>See PRAVDA, 29 May 1979.

<sup>17</sup>V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 26, p 311.

<sup>18</sup>V. I. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 42, p 99.

<sup>19</sup>"Mezhdunarodnoye Soveshchaniye Kommunisticheskikh i Rabochikh Partiy" [International Conference of Communist and Worker Parties], Documents and Materials, Moscow, 1969, p 316.

<sup>20</sup>L. I. Brezhnev, "O Vneshney Politike KPSS...", p 350.

<sup>21</sup>RENMIN RIBAO, 1 November 1977.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

<sup>23</sup>See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 22, p 387.

<sup>24</sup>PRAVDA, 2 June 1979.

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## NATIONAL

### EVANGELICAL BAPTISTS' PREDICTION OF END OF WORLD CRITICIZED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 7, 1980 pp 29-32

[Article by B. Gal'perin, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Citing the Bible"]

[Text] The editors frequently receive letters whose authors attempt to prove that events taking place in our time have been predicted in the Bible. We recently received such letters from M. Mayorova of Penza, V. Orlov of Chelyabinsk and D. Gayvoronskiy of Rostovskaya Oblast. We publish an article dealing with what such judgments are based on and how legitimate they are.

In recent years, the eschatological directions of religious preaching among various ramifications of Christianity, including the Baptists, have become stronger. The ideas of an impending end of the world are affirmed particularly insistently by the followers of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists (STsEKKhB)—the so-called "initiative"-Baptists [baptisty-"initsiativniki"]. Here they are used as the chief means of frightening believers and serve as one of the strongest motives for inciting them to actions which at times are of an extremist character.

As a constituent component of the Christian faith, eschatology possesses a certain dynamic character. During a period of any kind of upheavals (wars, significant natural calamities and the like), it has always occupied a central place in religious preaching. This can be applied in full measure to the Baptist movement. Its strengthening in the given confession was observed, for example, in the first postrevolution years and during the period of collectivization of agriculture when the social foundation of sectarianism—private-ownership relations—was in the process of being destroyed. And today actualization of the eschatological principle in this faith is caused by the contemporary crisis of religion in general and the sect of Evangelical Christian-Baptists in particular.

The progressive decline of religion appears to the adherents of the Baptist sect as the impending destruction of the world, the end of all existence.

Here there should be taken into account the complexity of the present international situation, when active opposition to detente on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, their unleashing of the arms race and conflicting situations in various regions of the world create an atmosphere that is threatening to peace in which the mood of believers is frequently in harmony with the propagation of the idea of the impending end of the world. This mood is to a certain degree stirred up by certain bourgeois ideologists.

Eschatological preaching has always been an effective means of stimulating religious activity. Understanding this and recognizing that "loss of the sense of the end and of expectation of the future most frequently results in a 'spiritual stupor,'" that is, in the dying down of religiosity, the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists demands a still greater eschatological trend in preaching. At the same time, the extremist inclined leadership of the followers of the Council of Churches has set for itself a very definite aim: to direct the growing religious activity of believers into the channel of antisocial activity.

Reminders of the approaching "Day of the Lord," which will be "great and fearsome," are to be found in most publications and sermons of "initiative"-Baptists. At the time of attending services in their communities in different rayons of Kirgiz SSR, we inevitably heard the categorical assertions of both preachers and rank-and-file believers that a world catastrophe is close and that each one must be ready "to stand before the judgment seat of Christ" any day and at any hour.

Among the Baptists of Kirgiziya, rumors were strongly disseminated of the inevitable end of the world in 1967 and then in 1971. The preachers silently encouraged the expectation of the end of the world. Only in 1971, when the failure of the expected "prophecy" became obvious, the spiritual leaders found it necessary to come out with a condemnation of attempts at determining the specific times of the end of the world. At the same time, however, the proximity of the eschatological denouement was determinedly emphasized.

Unceasingly reminding believers that mankind is experiencing the final stage of his history, the leadership of the "initiative"-Baptists demands: Do not do anything which you would not want to be caught unexpectedly by Christ. Do not go anywhere where you would not want Christ to find you. Behave in such a way as if Christ were coming now. As though only one day or one hour remained before His coming!.. The great day of the Lord is near, near, and it is fast approaching..."

In creating in believers the feeling of fear connected with the expectation of the impending end of the world, pastors of the "initiatives" try to make them deaf to the voice of sober reason and to transform them into blind fulfillers of their will. Passing out their own adventurist aspirations as fulfillment of God's Will, they demand of their followers that they be

ready immediately to undertake "the fulfillment of set tasks and assignments." But frequently the fulfillment of such "tasks and assignments" is linked to the violation of legislation on religious cults. Believers are oriented toward this actually by their extremist inclined spiritual pastors, who assert that "fulfillment of legislation and service to God are incompatible."

Rank-and-file believers, frightened by the impending end of the world and the inevitability of payment not only for "acts that are inimical to God" but also for "thoughts that are inimical to God," rank-and-file believers consider any arguments against the existence of God as machinations of the Devil aimed at depriving them of bliss after death. And the more this or that person believes in the inevitability of the Second Coming of Christ, the more passive does his attitude become toward everything that is not connected with his ideas of salvation.

The basis of Christian and, in particular, Baptist eschatology is to be found in early Christian ideas of the impending end of the world, which found their reflection on the pages of the Apocalypse and the Gospels (Matthew—Chapter 24; Mark—Chapter 13; Luke—Chapter 21). Its precursors are said to include: wars and insurrections; famines and earthquakes in different regions of the world; the appearance of false teachers—"false Christs" and "false prophets," striving to draw to them those chosen by God to be saved; the spread of the Gospels over the whole earth "as a witness to all peoples"; weakening of love and growth of hatred in relations among people "by reason of growth of lawlessness" and so on.

All this is described by an anonymous author in an article contained in an illegal journal of the "initiative"-Baptists called "Yevangel'skiy prizyv" [The Evangelical Call]: "What has been foretold is beginning to be realized, threateningly warning of the near coming of the Lord and of the Judgment awaiting dishonest people... The signs of the impending coming of Christ are very numerous... The whole world is faced with the threat of war. Wars in our century have followed one after the other... Revolutions and insurrections are unceasingly replacing each other throughout the entire world. All this clearly warns us, that the day of Christ is near. The earth is already ripe for judgment. Horrible volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in recent years have been adding to the number of signs of the times in the Gospels... Other signs as well point to the proximity of the coming."

The anonymous author is echoed by one of the "theoreticians" of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists: "We are living in a special historical epoch, foretold by the prophets, when 'faith is becoming scarce' on earth, 'hope is impoverished' and 'love grows cold.' These three chief Christian virtues will be subjected to the 'fiery test.' The Church of Christ, awaiting the Second Coming of Christ, is already beginning to pass through this crucible... The end of the history of mankind is drawing near and endless eternity is beginning."

Many Baptists (including not only followers of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists but also the adherents of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists) with whom we have talked are under the influence of such preaching. They are convinced that the New Testament prophecies on the signs of Christ's Second Coming are being fulfilled in our days. They do not take into consideration that the New Testament signs of Christ's Second Coming are most abstract; such events have always taken place in human history.

Back in the 1920s some theologians, analyzing prophecies relating to the "final fate of the world," admitted that "these signs were of such a character that the Church could see their repetition in every generation." In attempting to find a way out of the difficult position, these theologians asserted that God arranged this "purposely so as not to provide the Church with either date or sign with which there could definitely determined the time of its rapture and so that it in this way would not cease being alert."<sup>1</sup> But what are these signs that cannot be considered signs in view of their constant manifestation? The signs that God gave so as not to give them!..

Our conditions, if they are not approached in a prejudiced manner, are new-  
orable not because of imaginary manifestations of the coming end of the world but because mankind is gradually being rid of such calamities as are described in the Gospels as a sign of the end of the world. The main thing is that radical social-political changes have taken place in the world, freeing the workers of a number of countries from the onerous burden of exploitation and opening for them the way to the most fortunate society in history--to communism. As a result of the achievements of science, an end has been put to many epidemic diseases, which only recently were accompanied by the destruction of millions of people. Scientists have determined regions of possible earthquakes and created special antiseismic designs for buildings, limiting the destructive action of the elementary forces of nature. Science is close to being able to predict this terrible phenomenon, which formerly frightened people with its mysterious power. We are approaching that period of human history when people will put an end to wars forever.

When we analyze the prophecies in the Gospels on the Second Coming of Christ, it is not difficult to see that they contain a description of events that took place in the Roman empire in the period when works were composed that were later included in the New Testament canon. This is especially important in view of the fact that for the most part no arguments can shake the fanatical faith of Baptists in the truth of the Bible. Statements contradicting the Bible's postulates are taken by believers to be diabolical machinations and a confirmation of Biblical warnings to the effect that before

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1. V.E. Blekston, "Gospod' gryadet" [The Lord Is Coming]. Riga, 1927, p 205.

the end of the world "there shall come scoffers" (Second Epistle of Peter, Chapter 3, Verse 3, trying to "deceive, if it were possible, the very elect" (Gospel According to St. Matthew, Chapter 24, Verse 24).

The Baptist eschatological constructions based on the Bible are convincingly refuted by that very same Bible. Thus, the evangelical Christ in view of the impending end of the world advises His disciples to endure insults and, when experiencing persecution, to flee from one city to another. At the same time, He promises to come for the achievement of the awful judgment so fast that His disciples would be unable to "go over the cities of Israel" (Gospel According to Mathew, Chapter 10, Verse 23). In another place of the same Gospel, no less remarkable words are attributed to Christ: "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of His Father with His angels; and then He shall reward every man according to his works. Verily I say unto you, there be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in His kingdom" (Chapter 16, Verses 27-28). He assures His disciples: "This generation shall not pass away, till all be fulfilled" (Gospel According to Matthew, Chapter 24, Verse 34; according to Mark, Chapter 13, Verse 30; according to Luke, Chapter 21, Verse 32). As we see, the evangelists proclaimed through the mouth of Christ the end of the world essentially within the lifetime of their contemporaries.

Baptist preachers attempt to explain the term "this generation" as meaning the "human race" or the "entire body of Israel." But such an explanation is arbitrary. First, there are many places in the Bible where the terms "race" and "generation" mean one and the same thing (see the Book of Job, Chapter 42, Verse 16). Second, the word "race" [rod] found in the Russian translation of the Gospels is "genes" in the Greek original, which means "generation" and not the human "race."

It is enough to recall the story of Ancient Rome in the period of early Christianity in order to be convinced that the events indicated in the Gospel prophecies heralding the coming of the end of the world took place at the same time that the works of the New Testament were being written and disseminated. Wars and uprisings in the Roman slave-owning state in the period of the inception and spread of Christianity practically never ceased. Among the major wars of that period there would be the Indian War (66-73), the Civil War in Rome (68-69), the Roman-Parthian War (101-107), the Second Indian War (132-135) and others. On the territory of the tremendous empire crop failures occurred on a yearly basis; these were due both to droughts in some places and excessive precipitation in others. They were responsible for famine and epidemics. Neither were earthquakes and volcanic eruptions rare. Let us remember that one of the eruptions of Vesuvius caused the destruction of Pompey, Stabiae, Herculaneum.

The words of the Gospels on the persecutions of Christians also reflected the events of that time. Christians were persecuted for their faith in Rome itself, but they were also hated by many as being apostates in Judea and despised in many places of the Roman empire for concealed ideas that

seemed to be suspicious. This is discussed by the authors of Christian sacred books and by Christian apologists and such historians as Tacitus and Suetonius.

The authors of the Gospels did not have to predict the appearance of "false prophets." They knew them within their own lifetime, struggled actively against them and tried to protect their community of coreligionists from them. Judeo-Christians also knew "false prophets." This can be gleaned from the earliest book of the Christian canon—The Apocalypse (Chapters 2 and 3).<sup>2</sup> The fact that "false prophets" will not come in some near or remote future, but have already arrived is spoken of both by the authors of books of the Old Testament (see, for example: the book of Jeremiah (Chapter 23, Verse 16; Chapter 27, Verses 9-10; the book of Ezekiel, Chapter 13, Verses 3-4 and others) and of the New Testament (Gospel According to Matthew, Chapter 7, Verse 15; First Epistle of St. John, Chapter 4, Verses 1 and 3; The Revelation of St. John, Chapter 2, Verse 2, and others). On this basis, the author of The First Epistle of St. John concluded: "Children! it is the last time; and as ye have heard that anti-christ shall come, even now are there many anti-christs; whereby we know that it is the last time" (Chapter 2, Verse 18).

Likewise attempts by contemporary Baptists are untenable to base the approaching end of the world on the idea that ostensibly only now is the prophecy being fulfilled of the universal preaching of the Gospels "in testimony to all peoples," which is considered in the New Testament as a preliminary condition of the Second Coming of Christ (Gospel According to Mark, Chapter 13, Verse 10).

Many assertions exist in New Testament literature to the effect that the condition of the expected end of the world have already been fulfilled and that the preaching of the Gospels has been accomplished. In the Acts of the Apostles, it states that on the day of the Pentecost there were present at the preaching of the apostles "devout men, out of every nation under heaven" (Chapter 2, Verse 5). The Gospel According to Mark states that the apostles "went forth and preached every where" (Chapter 16, Verse 20). The Epistle of Paul to the Romans says that "their sound went into all the earth, and their words unto the ends of the world" (Chapter 10, Verse 18). Finally, the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians asserts that the good news have already been "preached to every creature which is under heaven" (Chapter 1, Verse 23).

The Gospel According to John states that the time of the end of the world is not only drawing close but actually "now is" (Chapter 5, Verse 25). The apostolic epistles also refer to this event repeatedly. "For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry," Paul wrote in

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2. On the basis of an analysis of the Apocalypse—the Book of Revelations—F. Engels convincingly proved that the end of the world was even expected by Judeo-Christians at the time of the Civil War in Rome (See: K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 21, pp 7-13).

the Epistle to the Hebrews (Chapter 10, Verse 37). The time of the onset of Christ's kingdom seemed to the apostle so near that he demanded of the Corinthians that they put an end to the continuing of human generation. "The time is short," we read in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, "it remaineth, that both they that have wives be as though they had none" (Chapter 7, Verse 29).

In some epistles attributed to the apostle Paul, statements are to be found which make it possible to assert with all definitiveness that their author did not doubt that he personally and his coreligionists would encounter Christ before the onset of death. The apostle communicated a mystery to the Corinthians: "... We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed... at the last trump... the dead shall be raised... and we (again we—V.G.) shall be changed" (First Epistle to the Corinthians, Chapter 15, Verses 51-52). In the First Epistle to the Thessalonians, the apostle related the name of Christ to himself and to those whom he addressed in his epistle as among those "which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord" (Chapter 4, Verse 15).

Thus, analysis of the books of the New Testament enable one to conclude concerning the total untenability of applying Gospel "signs" of the end of the world to the present day. The period of the actual eschatology applied namely to early Christianity. Believers awaited from day to day the end of the world. A. Yel'chaninov, a prerevolutionary historian of religion, aptly noted that the first Christians were distinguished by a "keen certitude that all the prophecies had been fulfilled, that the times had been fulfilled and that history had reached its conclusion."

But the years passed, and the "Savior" did not come. Under such conditions, the apostles were obliged to extend in some degree that time of the Second Coming and even to condemn those believers who expressed dissatisfaction and disappointment in regard to the unfulfilled prophecy. In the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians Paul directed his coreligionists to "not be soon shaken in mind, or be troubled... as that the day of Christ is at hand" (Chapter 2, Verse 2). It is this statement in particular that is being used by contemporary Baptist preachers in convincing their congregations that the end of the world, in conformity with New Testament prophecies, will occur only in our days.

The obliged "delay" did not by any means mean the postponing of the time of the Second Coming to an indefinitely extended time. It was in full accord with the assertion of the onset of the end of the world in the lifetime of a single generation, although the concrete date and hour of the end of the world remained unknown. It is namely in this spirit that the authors of the Gospels and the apostolic epistles carry on their discussions. The sharp reply attributed to Christ "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in His own power" (Acts of the Apostles, Chapter 1, Verse 7) should be considered in the same manner.

With time, the hope of a quick end of the world gradually faded away and was replaced by a "keener orientation toward existence in the real world and adaptation to its ways."<sup>3</sup> In any case, new generations of Christians have witnessed wars, famines, epidemics, earthquakes, all sorts of "heresies," spread by "false prophets, and could consider that the New Testament signs of the proximity of the Second Coming of Christ were being fulfilled in their lifetimes.

A graphic illustration of this is to be found in a discussion of the Second Coming of Christ by a major Christian theologian, Ioann Zlatoust (347-407). "That which is taking place before our eyes," he wrote, "was... predicted by Him (Christ--V.G.); then the time was approaching; today it has arrived, as would be clear to everyone." "He (Christ--V.G.) set as the first sign of all the appearance of false teachers, these wolves, who steal Christ's herd and are the forerunners of Antichrist. Subsequently he pointed out concomitant wars and insurrections: people will rise against people and kingdom against kingdom. All these events will take place before us... Wars in different places, famine, earthquakes, signs in the heavens and elsewhere that He predicted, all of this is taking place on a large scale before us... Then, says the Lord, many will be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another (Matthew 24, Article 10). And where at the present time is there no betrayal? Is not practically everybody rising up against each other and hating each other? Clearly this has come about. Is not everybody rising up against each other: people against people, kingdom against kingdom, chiefs against chiefs, bishops against bishops, presbyters against presbyters, deacons against deacons, readers are feuding with each other and laymen with each other? And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold (Matthew 24, Verse 12)... The happenings foretold by the Savior have been accomplished..."<sup>4</sup>

Even a cursory glance should be enough to disclose a surprising resemblance in the arguments of Ioann Zlatoust and contemporary Baptist pastors, although they are separated by more than one and a half thousand years. As in those far-off years, so at the present time, the very same Gospel signs are mentioned as heralding the proximity of the end of the world.

Analysis of the eschatological constructions to be found among the contemporary Evangelical Christian-Baptist sect shows that basically they constitute only a repetition of comparable theological discussions that have been encountered repeatedly.

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3. N.A. Kryvelev, "Istoriya religiy" [A History of Religions], Vol 1. Moscow, 1975, p 134.

4. Ioann Zlatoust, "Tvoreniya" [Works], Vol 8. St. Peterburg, 1902, pp 708, 709.

The disclosure of these constructions and reasoned criticism of the arguments concerning the apparent fulfillment of the "prophecies" concerning the Second Coming of Christ in our days should make it possible to rid believers of the fear of the impending end of the world and thus create the psychological prerequisites for a sober evaluation of events of the present day, which in the final analysis will help believers discover the real values of life. Such a criticism is capable in large degree of easing the cleavage of the rank-and-file believers of the Evangelical Baptist faith from the extremist inclined followers of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian-Baptists, speculating on the religious feelings of people and deliberately inciting fear of eschatological retribution for inciting the commission of antisocial acts.

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## REGIONAL

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES IN BELORUSSIAN SSR DESCRIBED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Ye. Burdzevitskiy, head of the juridical department of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet: "How Laws Are Made"]

[Text] The party and the state tirelessly see to it that our legislation responds in the maximum degree to requirements of the times and correctly reflects social processes. In recent years, much has been done in the USSR as a whole and in each union republic in further developing and improving legislation. Significant measures have been carried out aimed at bringing it into conformity with the new level attained by our society.

The existence of the Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics assures unified legislative regulation. At the same time the Fundamentals not only provide unity but also guarantee accounting of the specific features of every union republic. For a whole series of questions, the adoption of laws comes fully within their competence.

Belorussian SSR has extensive legislation regulating various fields of state, economic and social construction. It is being actively developed and improved.

Eleven codes have been adopted by the Fundamentals; they include the Code of Laws on Labor, the Code on Marriage and the Family, the Code on Mineral Resources, the Civil, Land, Water, Coal, Corrective-Labor and Civil Legal codes. There have also been adopted such important legislative acts as Laws on Health Care, on Public Education, on Protection of Nature, on Local Soviets, on the State Notary Function and others.

The new USSR Constitution and the new Belorussian SSR Constitution have necessitated even broader unfolding of work on the further development and improvement of legislation. The scheme of the Code of Laws of Belorussian SSR and basic principles of formation of its materials as well as a plan for the preparation and publication of the Code of Laws, which will be implemented on the basis of the USSR Constitution, the Belorussian SSR Constitution and contribute to strengthening of the protection of the interests of society, the rights and freedoms of citizens and strengthening of the legal foundations of state and social life.

Plans of development and improvement of the republic's legislation are being successfully carried out. The Belorussian Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on Elections to the BSSR Supreme Soviet, Regulations of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, Law on the BSSR Council of Ministers, Law on Elections to Local Soviets of People's Deputies, Forestry Code, Law on Protection and Use of Monuments of History and Culture and also a new edition of the Law on the Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, on the City, City Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, on the Village, Rural Soviet of People's Deputies, on the Procedure of Recall of a Deputy of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, on the Procedure of Recall of a Deputy of a Local Soviet of People's Deputies and Statute on Permanent Commissions of the Republic Supreme Soviet. Development is proceeding of drafts of laws on the Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on elections of rayon (city) people's courts, the Statute on the Bar and others.

How are the drafts of the laws prepared?

In accordance with the BSSR Constitution, laws are adopted by the Belorussian Supreme Soviet or by a popular vote (referendum) conducted by decision of the Supreme Soviet. Legislative activity occupies an important place in all the work of the highest organ of state power.

The right of legislative initiative or, in other words, the submission of drafts of laws to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, belongs to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, permanent and other commissions of the Supreme Soviet, deputies of the Supreme Soviet, the republic Supreme Court and the republic prosecuting attorney. The right of legislative initiative is also possessed by public organizations in the person of their republic organs.

It may be asked: if some scientific or other institution, educational institution or even a citizen applies to the highest organ of state power with a proposal on legislation that is deserving of attention—would it be examined? Without a doubt it would. The Leninist democratic norms of our state life are based on the participation of the broad popular masses and public organizations in all state affairs. For this reason, all proposals reaching the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and permanent commissions are attentively studied and examined.

Recently the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet, on the proposal of V.S. Yasev, a pensioner from the city of Vitebsk, made a change in Article 375 of the Belorussian Civil Code regulating the procedure for terminating a conveyance contract in international motor communication on the demand of the passenger. The change in this article consists of the fact that when an autobus (taxi) is late in departing, the passenger is granted the right of immediately breaking off the contract, returning the ticket and receiving a refund, rather than at the end of an hour as was provided in the former version.

Prior to the submission of the draft of a law for the examination of the Supreme Soviet, intensive, painstaking preparatory work takes place. Every draft is the result of collective labor of deputies, personnel of state organs, scientific institutions, educational institutions, the comparison of the most diverse, at times contradictory, points of view, the analysis of existing legislation and the practice of its use, as well as numerous proposals, consideration of the opinion of specialists, public organizations and the population.

Here, for example, is how the draft of the Forestry Code adopted by the Supreme Code was prepared.

We know that the interests of building communism require increasingly complete and diligent use of natural resources, including forests. Their importance in our life is inestimable. They play a big role in the development of the economy, improvement of the environment and raising of the well-being of the people; they are a source of wood pulp and other wood products, exert a favorable influence on the climate, atmosphere, the hydrological condition of rivers and other water sources and protect the soil from water and wind erosion. Forests are increasingly being used for health restorative purposes and for the satisfaction of cultural and esthetic requirements of the population. But their resources are not unlimited. This has required the provision of scientifically based, comprehensive utilization of forests and their reproduction and effective protection; a tremendous role in the solution of this task belongs to forestry legislation.

The draft of the Forestry Code was initially worked out by specialists of the Ministry of Forestry, the State Committee for the Protection of Nature, the ministries of agriculture, justice and other interested ministries and departments. This work was subsequently continued in four permanent commissions of the republic Supreme Soviet—for agriculture, legislative proposals, for the protection of nature and for industry. A preparatory commission of their deputies was formed, which, in its turn, drew specialists of state organs, scientific-research institutions.

Prior to its submission to a session of the Supreme Soviet, the draft of the Forestry Code was examined and discussed at the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet.

Thanks to an all-round discussion of the proposals and comments made and submitted by ministries, departments, ispolkoms of local soviets, scientific institutions and many deputies, the initial version of the draft of the Forestry Code was improved and supplemented with a number of important norms and it contains a clearer exposition of many provisions.

Twelve permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet participated in working up the draft of the Code of Laws on Labor; these included the commissions of legislative proposals, for youth affairs and 10 sectorial ones. It was widely and thoroughly discussed by local soviets, ministries, departments and other state organs, public organizations, labor collectives, scientific institutions and educational institutions.

For the development of drafts of legislative acts regulating the activity of soviets, special commissions of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet are frequently created; these include representatives of republic and local party and soviet organs, ministries, state committees, departments, public organizations, scientific and educational institutions. Thus, several years ago, there began to be created in rural residential centers public self-help organizations--rural committees which helped rural soviets solve all questions of local life. These public organizations have gained recognition and become widespread throughout the entire republic. But inasmuch their activity is not legislatively regulated, they solved many questions in different ways. Then the work experience of the rural committees was exhaustively studied and on its basis and with consideration of the broad opinion of members of the said committees and local soviets, a special statute on these public self-help organizations was worked out by the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet and approved.

There should be especially emphasized the major significance of widely practiced discussion of drafts of laws at general meetings (assemblies) of citizens, providing the possibility of fuller revelation of the will of the people and the best way of taking it into account in the preparation and adoption of laws.

A most striking example of this was the preparation of the present Belorussian SSR Constitution in its discussion. About 8 million persons participated. In this connection, more than 327,000 persons spoke, providing 330,000 proposals and comments. This enriched the draft of the Fundamental Law with the knowledge and wisdom of the people and made it possible to improve it and include in the draft a number of useful additions and refinements. All this confirms again and again the genuine democracy of the Soviet state, where the law is in truth an expression of the will of the people and serves their interests.

But work on the further improvement and development of legislation is only one aspect of the matter. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in a speech at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet pointed out that "the more we develop Soviet legislation, the more necessary it is to concern ourselves with its strict and rigorous execution."

The responsibility of state organs, operational organizations and all officials and citizens should be all-out increased for the strict fulfillment of the requirements of legislation. An important role in this work will have to be played by local soviets of people's deputies, which the Constitution has empowered with broad authority for ensuring the observance of laws and protection of state and public order and the rights of citizens. It is necessary to constantly inculcate respect for the laws of the Soviet state and see to it that each Soviet citizen deeply understands that undeviating observance and execution of laws constitute an essential condition in the successful fulfillment of plans for the building of communism.

## REGIONAL

### TOO FEW VUZ APPLICANTS IN SCIENTIFIC, VOCATIONAL SPECIALTIES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by S. Tumanyan, first deputy minister of higher and secondary special education of the Armenian SSR: "Who Should Study in the Higher Educational Institution"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in bold-face]

[Text] Soviet Armenia will mark its 60th anniversary this year. The workers of the republic are applying every effort to mark this significant date in a worthy manner with creative labor. The collectives of the higher educational institutions are also preparing to report to the Party and the Government on their successes. This is also an anniversary year for the republic's higher education. For in December 1920, three weeks after the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, the first higher educational institution in the republic was created--Yerevan People's University which was subsequently renamed Yerevan State University. And now, there are 13 higher educational institutions in the republic in which more than 57,000 students are studying. The higher school of Armenia attained certain successes in providing the national economy with qualified cadres of specialists.

It is now on the threshold of new enrollment. And it is completely natural that the higher educational institutions are facing an important and responsible task--to select from the large number of matriculants the best ones who are worthy and have firm and profound knowledge. This is one of the conditions for raising the quality of specialist training in the higher educational institutions.

The higher educational institutions have already conducted a considerable part of the work in preparing for enrollment.

The enrollment of students at the correspondence sections of the pedagogical higher educational institutions has already been completed. Entrance examinations in the higher educational institutions of the arts are being completed --the Yerevan Theater Arts Institute and the Yerevan State Conservatory imeni Komitas. The main portion of the entrance examinations begins on 1 August.

For purposes of professional orientation of the youth, the press has published announcements of each higher educational institution concerning enrollment with a presentation of the basic points of the enrollment rules. Presentations and talks by representatives of the higher educational institutions with the youth took place at enterprises, in organizations, and in rural rayons. "Open Door Days" were conducted. The leaders of higher educational institutions appeared on radio, television, and in the press where they told in detail about the nature of their higher educational institutions, about conditions for instruction, and so forth. Rules for enrollment and the program of entrance examinations were translated into Armenian. Representatives of enrollment commissions talk with each matriculant, trying to orient the matriculants correctly in the question of selecting a specialty.

Altogether, the higher educational institutions are to accept 11,690 people this year, exactly as many as last year. Of this total number, 9,210 people will be accepted for daytime instruction, 825 for evening instruction, and 1,655 for correspondence instruction. Let us note that among all the union republics Armenia occupies first place for share of enrollment for daytime instruction in the total number accepted. What competition do we expect for the higher educational institutions this year? We should note the trend toward some reduction in the average number of those who applied for one place which is being manifested in recent years. Thus, if in 1976 4.6 applications were submitted for one place in daytime instruction, in 1979 3.6 applications were submitted for one place. We do not consider this trend to be negative because only those young people who have a calling for further study and firm and profound knowledge should try for the higher educational institutions. Analysis shows that some reduction in the number of applicants is observed among persons who have completed secondary school as well as among the remaining category of matriculants. We expect that this year, too, the number of applicants will be somewhat less than last year. Nevertheless, even now the competitions in the higher educational institutions of Armenia are high and exceed considerably the competitions in the other union republics.

As formerly, competitions for the humanities specialties are especially high. Thus, last year 15 applications were submitted for one place for the "history" specialty in Yerevan State University and 10 applications for the specialty of "Armenian language and history," while in the Armenian Pedagogical Institute there were 8 applications. In the same institute, nine applications were submitted for one place for the specialty of "library science and bibliography."

Competitions were also high for several specialties of the Yerevan Institute of the National Economy.

At the same time, competitions were relatively small for a number of natural specialties. So here, in addition to the work conducted on the professional orientation of the youth, a large role is allotted to the members of the enrollment commissions who, as already mentioned, talk with the matriculants

when they submit their applications and, in the interests of the youth, should try to regulate the number of applications for individual specialties.

Just as in past years, preparatory sections are functioning in nine higher educational institutions of the republic. At the beginning of the training year, 1,890 people were accepted for these sections. This year, the overwhelming majority of the students of these sections, after successfully taking graduation examinations, will be enrolled in the higher educational institutions, thereby supplementing the ranks of the worker and rural youth as well as those demobilized from the ranks of the Soviet Army in the higher educational institutions.

Some changes have taken place in the rules for enrollment in the higher educational institutions. As is known, last year it was permitted to enroll for acutely critical specialties and without entrance examinations persons who had completed secondary general educational schools with gold medals and secondary special and vocational and technical schools with diplomas with distinction as well as persons having an average grade of 4.5 points in their documents about their secondary education if they accumulated at least 8 points on the entrance examinations in 2 specialization disciplines. This rule was also in effect in three higher educational institutions--Yerevan Polytechnical, Armenian Agricultural, and Yerevan Veterinarian and Technical Institutes. This year, this rule continues to be applied in a number of union republics. /However, it has been rescinded in higher educational institutions of the Transcaucasus and Moldavia as well as in those of Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev/.

Among other changes, I will note that this year persons are being accepted for the specialties of "philosophy" and "jurisprudence" who have practical work experience of at least two years and who have shown up favorably in socio-political work.

There are no special changes in the procedure for the conduct of the entrance examinations. Just as formerly, written examinations will be conducted under a motto and, as in past years, oral examinations will continue to be conducted under the so-called "envelope" system where the examiner does not know the name of the examinee.

The ministry and higher educational institutions intend to do everything possible so that the examinations proceed in a calm and benevolent situation and help to disclose the best of the best matriculants.

I should now like to express some ideas concerning the experiment which was conducted in past years in the higher educational institutions in enrolling in them persons with an average grade on their certificates no lower than 4.5 (but without "three's") if they received at least 9 points in two specialization disciplines on the entrance examinations.

The higher educational institutions themselves have been given the right to decide whether or not to conduct the experiment and, if they conduct it, in what specialties.

Unquestionably, the experiment which was conducted is justifying itself. Analysis shows that the progress of the students of the first course who are former participants in the experiment is more than 10 percent higher than the average progress of the other first-course students.

Therefore, we are gradually expanding the experiment and, this year, it will be conducted, just as last year, in nine higher educational institutions of the republic and in almost 90 specialties. This is more than half of all the specialties which are found in the republic's higher educational institutions.

However, the number of participants in the experiment is growing with each year. On the one hand, unquestionably this is caused by the overall increase in the knowledge which the secondary school is giving the pupils and, on the other hand, an unsubstantiated overstatement of the grades of secondary-school pupils is evidently occurring. How else can we explain the fact that last year approximately half of the participants in the experiment received unsatisfactory grades on the entrance examinations? All this forces us to have a more cautious attitude toward the list of specialties in which the experiment is announced. Thus, this year three specialties of the Yerevan Polytechnical Institute imeni K. Marx were excluded from this list: "economics and the organization of construction," "economics and the organization of the machine-building industry," and "motor vehicles and tractors," for which there usually are many applications.

Next year, we intend to review the list of specialties in which the experiment will be conducted.

/In this connection, it appears to us that the question of considering the average grade from the document concerning a secondary education when calculating the number of points obtained on entrance examinations is also debatable/.

Several words about non-competitive enrollment in the country's central higher educational institutions. This year, we were allotted for non-competitive enrollment 69 places in such higher educational institutions as Moscow State University, Leningrad State University, Moscow Geology-Prospecting Institute, Moscow Management Institute, Leningrad Institute for Railroad Transportation Engineers, Kiev Construction Engineering Institute, Odessa Communications Electrical Engineering Institute, and a number of others, primarily in specialties in which the republic is experiencing an acute but quantitatively limited requirement.

Matriculants will be accepted for these specialties who are natives of the republic and who pass the entrance examinations with grades of "five" and "four."

In addition, 19 people will be enrolled in higher educational institutions of Azerbaijan and Georgia for cooperative training.

The ministry and higher educational institutions of the republic are applying efforts in order to fill the places for non-competitive acceptance and co-operative training by worthy matriculants who, upon completion of the corresponding higher educational institutions, should return to the republic and make their contribution to the development of the national economy.

The system of enrollment in the higher educational institutions in our country reflects the profound democracy of our society which guarantees the right to an education for all citizens.

On the other hand, this system considers the interests of public production. The more worthy and better trained the youth which supplements the ranks of students, the more completely will these interests be translated into reality.

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## REGIONAL

### UZBEK GEOLOGISTS FOCUS ON REPUBLIC'S CURRENT PROBLEMS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by N. Hāmraev, director of the Geology and Geophysics Institute named after H.M. Ābdullāev of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, Lenin prize laureat, and member of the republic Academy of Sciences: "The Key to a Treasure Chest"]

[Text] At the present time fruitful research is being carried out in every area of knowledge in the republic's Ministry of Geology, a number of major groups belonging to the Academy of Sciences, five scientific control institutes, at the Tashkent State University and in the Geological Faculty of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute. The number of cities and town where our geologists have opened and put into operation mines has grown to more than ten. Examples are cities and towns such as Ängren, Almāliq, Shärghun, Muharäk, Längär, Qoitash, Ingickä and Zäräfshan. Around 100 integrated plants, large industrial establishments, plants and factories have already or will soon come into existence.

Our scientists have been making their weighty contribution each year to developing the people's enterprises and the economy of our republic, and of the Soviet Union. This may be seen particularly clearly in the production of rare and non-ferrous metals, and in the petroleum and natural gas, chemical, and construction materials industries. Our geologists are also making a major contribution in providing pure, subterranean water to the people's enterprises, and in studying earthquakes.

Our geologists have not been satisfied with studying existing mineral deposits and raw materials; they have also found new minerals, such as avicenite and birunite, and new deposits.

But it goes without saying, however, that whether it is a matter of society's development as a whole or of the development of the individual sciences, nothing takes place without problems, and without difficulty. The sciences are no exception. At the present time, the important problems which lie before all mankind are preserving the natural balance and keeping the environment unpolluted, supplying humanity with pure water, and providing

natural fuels (oil in particular) and sufficient minerals and raw materials. The important tasks of the present are considered to be: the procurement of an uninterrupted supply of raw materials for non-ferrous metal and Tungsten industries, in particular, now operating, or being built, under the conditions found in our republic, or in Central Asia, the discovery of new oil and gas and other deposits, and the extraction from the earth of fuels and metals in existing deposits with the greatest degree of efficiency possible.

At present there are virtually no more easily found deposits situated on the earth's surface. Now the task is solving the problem of analyzing deposits lying hidden below the surface to discover new subterranean riches, and extracting raw materials in the deposits discovered with the greatest possible degree of efficiency. For example, it is possible to extract only 50 percent of sub-surface oil with existing technology. In the case of non-ferrous or rare metal deposits, up to 20-30 percent of the metals either remains in the ground or is left unrecovered in wastes. At the same time, other very useful metals are also unrecovered either because they exist in small quantities or are technologically difficult to recover. The 25th Congress of the CPSU, and the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan devoted special attention in their resolutions to the problem of complex exploitation of existing deposits. The Almaliq Mining and Metallurgy Integrated Plant has had very good experiences in this area. But at a number of other mines the complete exploitation of metals on a complex basis has not been achieved. There are two ways to solve the problem of deficient mineral raw materials. One is to find and exploit new deposits of mineral raw materials. The other involves moving towards producing needed products from low grade ores and small deposits, thus bringing into exploitation some deposit areas with small reserves. However, this is a problem which cannot be solved quickly and put aside, but one that may be solved in the near future. The famous geologist, academician A.P. Vinogradov has written, in summing up the technical development role of the earth sciences:

"If we look a little down the line, we may comprehend the great responsibility of our scientists, our earth sciences scientists, in particular, in providing the technical development which is to take place in the future. The earth sciences must be prepared now to do justice to this responsibility."

The scientists of Uzbekistan, the collectives of the Geology and Geophysics Institute named after H.M. Abdulläev of the republic Academy of Sciences, in particular, are carrying out research work with the above mentioned tasks and problems in mind. They have now achieved important successes as we carry out immediate and practical tasks. Notable work is also being accomplished on a number of fundamental theoretical problems.

Problems unsolved in contemporary earth sciences theory are not less in number than those of other sciences. The most important of such problems are the questions of continental drift, the principles affecting the growth of mountains, regional distribution of useful mineral resources, the influence

o. the energy within the earth on geological processes taking place in the mantle and on the earth's surface, and prediction of the time and sites of earthquakes. The basic means of successfully solving these problems is examination, by complex methods, of the earth's crust and mantle in Central Asia and neighboring areas. One such examination was connected with research carried out during the 1974-1979 International Pamir and Himalayan Expedition. Just as has appeared in these pages in the past, representatives of our institute and nation provided high quality leadership in this investigation, the "Pamir Experiment," which was carried out cooperatively by the USSR, Italy, India and Pakistan. Not only did the investigations yield the expected theoretical results, but they also made possible the location of a number of new mineral deposits, and the proper evaluation of them.

The geological sciences are also joyfully marching in the ranks of the new Five-Year-Plan. Along with all scientific control organizations, the collectives of our institute are setting forth plans for future investigation, enthusiastic about bringing science and production closer together. Doubtless these investigations will make an appropriate contribution to the development of our science, and to the flourishing of the people's economy.

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## REGIONAL

### AZERBAIJANI GRADUATES FROM OTHER REPUBLICS MEET

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial article: "The Young Specialist in Production--Working Skillfully, Successfully and Splendidly--The BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY Round Table of Graduates of the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and Other of the Country's Cities"]

[Text] Back at the beginning of the 1970's, when we were planning not only the republic's current but also its future and long-term national economic development and the development of its basic--traditional and new--industries, science, education and culture, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, mindful of Azerbaijan's future need for highly skilled specialists of the most diverse types, made it possible for our republic to send the best representatives of its youth for study at the country's leading VUZ's. This was one more striking manifestation of the triumph of the Leninist national policy and the concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the matter of the further advance of the economics, science and culture of Azerbaijan, the young people, and the welfare of all the workers of our republic.

And to those who left for study in Moscow, Leningrad and other of the country's cities in the closing days of the Ninth Five-Year Plan we bade farewell with the words that the republic is reposing its greatest hopes on these, its envoys. And every one of them must justify these hopes and this confidence by active and fruitful labor activity.

In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the government of the republic, in consistent implementation of the adopted policy line, have manifested constant concern for the training in the country's leading VUZ's of highly skilled specialist personnel for the republic's national economy--particularly for its new, developing industries. And back at the beginning of this program in August 1977 at a traditional meeting of first-year and other students with the party and soviet aktiv, as in other such meetings, the republic's envoys to the VUZ's in other cities were wished bon voyage by Candidate for Membership on the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade G. A. Aliyev. The representatives of the older generation of the working class, of the kolkhoz peasantry, and of the intelligentsia extended to the young people departing for study sincere best wishes for success in the acquisition of knowledge and they were careful to remind them of their responsibility.

The meeting participants also revealed the prospects for further expansion of the work of training specialists chosen from the progressive-minded young people for study in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country. They took up all aspects of the study, the ideological indoctrination, the moral international, patriotic and aesthetic education, and the organization of the leisure and living conditions of our students.

By the time the graduates had begun to return to the republic, at this meeting the people had begun addressing the subject of correct utilization of the students and creation of the conditions which will reinforce their creative and vocational growth in the localities; also, the subject of the concern and attention which these students require from the executives of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and party organs.

We have entered the last six months of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the life of the party and the people it is again a special and extremely critical time, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee--the time of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The results achieved are being compiled, the accumulated experience is being analyzed and generalized, new plans are being mapped out, and the areas of neglect are being critically assessed.

The first-year students whom the republic sent off for study at the beginning of the 1970's are today already working independently. How are the young specialists justifying the trust placed in them and the hopes pinned on them? How has their labor history developed? What sort of social persons are they? How did the personality of the future production commander take shape in the years of his education? How thoroughly realized are the parting words and advice, and the instructions, good wishes and recommendations voiced at the meetings of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the party and soviet aktiv, and the students from the VUZ's of other cities?

To obtain answers to all these questions, we invited to a "round table" meeting at the editorial office graduates of the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country who completed their studies in 1977, 1978 and 1979 and supervisory workers of some of the ministries and enterprises.

We are also calling the attention of the readers to the materials of this meeting.

A Special-Purpose Detachment--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is attaching special importance to the training of specialists in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country.

[Submitted by] Geydar Isayevich Isayev, First Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Azerbaijan SSR.

During the last 10 years a great deal has been done in the republic for the further development and improvement of higher education. And today the training encompasses 105,000 students, who are mastering 148 specialties. And next year another VUZ is opening in Kirovabad--the Azerbaijan Technological VUZ. The number of specialists graduated from the VUZ's in Azerbaijan has increased by 30,000 persons as compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

In the context of the rapid growth of production and its continuous technical retooling, the development of such new republic industries as electronics and microelectronics, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and ASU [automatic system control] in construction, transport and machine building along with the development of agricultural production, particularly viticulture, light and food industry, and transport, along with the advance of expertise--in light of all this, the greatest importance is being attached to the training of specialists; the need for them is dictated by the requirements of the future but it is not possible to train them in the VUZ's of the republic. This is why the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the government of the republic are attaching such importance to expansion of the training in the country's leading VUZ's--training of personnel for the specialties which are especially necessary for the intensely developing national economy.

Ten years ago we sent approximately 60 students to these institutes. In 1979 826 young men and women went off to study. And in all 3,267 representatives of the republic are obtaining an education in 152 VUZ's in 43 of the country's cities. They are being prepared for 244 specialties--this is five times the number of specialties taught in the first years of the program--for 80 sectors of the national economy of Azerbaijan.

A healthful atmosphere, objectivity in conducting entrance exams in the republic's higher educational institutions--all this has helped to step up the quality of the selection of young people to be sent to the country's best VUZ's. Among the envoys of Azerbaijan are representatives of all the republic's rural areas. Nearly 70 percent of our students are workers, kolkhoz farmers, or members of their families.

All the phases of the training of specialists in our country's VUZ's are constantly at the center of the attention of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the government of the republic. A few years ago the students met for the first time with the party and soviet aktiv of the republic. Since that time these meetings have been held yearly

and they have become a tradition. And the good wishes and parting words conveyed make a very great impression on the young people.

Another striking proof of the unremitting attention to the training of specialists of advanced skills in the country's VUZ's was the meeting the members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held with the republic's graduate and undergraduate students studying in Moscow. The meeting was held at the end of 1979 in the capital of our motherland.

At this meeting, as they did at other meetings, the young people gave a detailed account of the tasks which face the workers of Azerbaijan in the 10th Five-Year Plan, the progress of fulfillment of the state plans, the prospects for development of the new sectors of the republic's national economy, and the successes in economics and culture. Also discussed were the still unresolved problems and the deficiencies against which we are waging a decisive and uncompromising struggle. We have defined the place of the future highly-skilled specialists in this common creative work. At these meetings the young envoys of Azerbaijan talk about their schooling and about their active participation in the social life of the institute and they give voice to their desire to devote their knowledge, strength and energy to the great cause of the building of communism.

Their enduring link with their native republic and their attention and concern are increasing the sense of responsibility of our students, are making a favorable impact on their success in school, and are creating a good moral atmosphere.

Participation in this meeting included responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow party gorkom, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the Moscow gorkom of the Komsomol, the higher education ministries of USSR and RSFSR, the directors of many VUZ's, and the general public of the city. This was proof of the constant attention to our republic, to the problems of training and education of the young people, and to the students from Azerbaijan.

[Submitted by] Larisa Loginova, junior scientific associate at the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Growing.

Graduated from the Stavropol' Agricultural Institute  
plant protection department. Works in the laboratory of  
melon and uncommon crops in the plant breeding division.  
Member of the bureau of the council of young scientists.  
People's controller.

There were six of us and we were always conscious of our role as representatives of our native republic; we understood how great was the opportunity afforded us by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan

and the government of the republic when they made it possible for us to study in such a splendid VUZ.

And throughout our student years we were aware of the concern for our success and our life on the part of the Minvuz [Ministry of Higher Education] of the republic. We were visited frequently by a ministry representative; they kept us informed on all the events transpiring in the republic; they sent us issues of the newspapers which detailed the important decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Central Committee plenums; they invited us to the traditional meetings in August; and they regularly gave us financial assistance. This attitude inspired and mobilized and committed us. We knew that they were expecting us and believed in us.

Note: The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the republic is constantly improving the organizational and the teaching and educational work with the students from other city VUZ's. The republic VUZ's which accept these young people keep tabs on the school work of their former students. The members of the instruction and methods section go out to the sites, help the students to prepare for the exams, and give them advice. Extensive use is made of such aid programs as review lectures, classes in a specialized department, and the conduct of supplementary classes.

Implementing the Leninist Doctrine--In bringing this to perfection the chief task is to acquire knowledge.

[Submitted by] Vagif Mikailov, teacher of specialized technology in secondary vocational and technical school No 18.

Graduated from the engineer and pedagogical department  
of the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute.

Most of the youngsters came to Minsk from various regions of the republic: the Kazakh, Mir-Bashir, Lenkoran and Kutkashev regions. I am from Shakhbuzskiy Rayon in the Nachichevan Autonomous Republic.

Our student years were the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the slogan of which was "Efficiency and Quality." These meaningful and exacting words became our slogan in our daily work of acquiring knowledge and in the concrete program of study and life. The group of students from Azerbaijan obtained the best grades in the school work and it was for this reason that this group was included in the international student construction detachment.

Note: As was recently noted at the republic conference of workers of the higher school, the average progress of the students from Azerbaijan studying in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country is at

a higher level than the average for the republic. Among our youngsters there are quite a number of honor students and recipients of Leninist grants-in-aid. The councils of honor students are actively at work.

In the student years we must not simply learn, but, according to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's bequest, learn communism.

[Submitted by] Elena Lapayeva, process engineer at the Baku Furniture Factory No 1.

Graduated in 1979 from the Leningrad Forestry Academy, department of mechanical wood technology. Chairperson of the council of young specialists.

To live and study in a city such as Leningrad, which is the cradle of the revolution, a city which fought heroically in the years of the Great Patriotic War, carries in itself the implication that one will obtain a dependable ideological education. And we were still representing here a republic which glories in its revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and we were striving to maintain these and to embellish them. For us the Marxist-Leninist doctrine became the paramount science. But we remembered the instructions not to engage in blind memorization of ready-made truths but to transform our knowledge into convictions and our convictions into practical undertakings. We took an active part in public work. Our student council functioned enterprisingly and effectively: it addressed itself to the widespread dissemination of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and to the moral education of the students. The work of the council gained the approval of the Leningrad city Komsomol organization.

To continue and to develop the internationalist traditions of the Baku proletariat and to be genuine internationalists.

[Submitted by] Rafael' Mustafayev, senior engineer at the Baku freight station.

Graduated from the school of railroad operation at the Moscow Institute of Railway Transport Engineers. Deputy secretary of a primary party organization and chairman of a people's control group.

What did the years of study in Moscow give me? Profound knowledge, a love for a specialty, and the ability to overcome difficulties. The habits of social work which I now consider an indispensable part of my life. And many friends. I gained a clear awareness of the power of international friendship. Both when as a member of the SSO [expansion unknown] I built a bridge in Arkhangel'sk and when I took part in the building of the Olympic village. As a member of the party organization of the faculty of Vladimir

Il'ich Zelenkov, I studied in the school of Komsomol party work, I lived in the same room with the Polish student Edvard Banaskiy, my friends were youngsters from Russia and the Ukraine, and the supervisor of the graduation project was a Spaniard, Salyedo Bernardo Del Leo. We lived in friendship in a multinational student family. We had common goals, ideas and interests.

Knowledge of the Russian language--the language of the great Lenin, the language of October, the language of the international community in our country and of the friendship and brotherhood of all the Soviet peoples--enables me to more fully and effectively profit from the achievements of Soviet and world science and culture and to become a thoroughly well-rounded specialist.

[Submitted by] Govan Zarbaliyev, design engineer of the Baku special motor vehicle plant.

Graduated from the Moscow Automotive Institute. Chairman of the plant council of young specialists, editor of the Komsomol wall newspaper.

I graduated from a rural school in Shemakhinskiy Rayon and, like our other young people, I had a poor knowledge of the Russian language; you see, all 30 of us were from rural schools. But Russian was the language of the schools and we were extensively and persistently concerned with it. We were also helped by the people of the village and by the teachers. Russian became a second native tongue for us and it opened up for us the possibility of a broad community. We availed ourselves of special literature and we spent our free time in the theaters, libraries and museums.

#### How Goes the Work, Graduate?

The exercise of control over the assignment of young specialists at the sites and the judicious use of them are best concentrated in a single department with jurisdiction over them in the hands of the State Committee for Labor. Particular attention should be focused on the job placement of graduates of the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other of the country's cities.

[Submitted by] Ziya Akhmedzhanovich Kurmakayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Labor.

In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the government of the republic, the State Committee for Labor established a division for control of the movement and effective utilization of young specialists; this decision took effect in February 1978.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan constantly addresses all these problems and they were twice the subject of discussion in the Central Committee bureau. The result was a significant improvement in the planning of the training and deployment of the higher school graduates. The work of Azerbaijan SSR was given approval in a progressive article published in PRAVDA.

Particular attention is being focused on the young specialists who were graduated from VUZ's in other cities. As was emphasized at the republic conference of higher school workers, every individual must be included in a special record and must be under our strictest control.

In the periods of the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans 530 graduates came to the republic from the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities and they are on jobs in accordance with their specialities. This is a substantial replenishment for a number of the republic's industries and enterprises. In the current five-year plan alone the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin obtained 30 specialists. Just as many specialists went to the State Committee for Cinematography. Twenty-six were sent to the Azerbaijan Railroad, 22 to the State Committee for Forestry, and 58 to the Academy of Science.

In 1980 400 young specialists returned straightway. For the first time the republic got young specialists who had acquired skills with optical instruments and spectroscopes, electroacoustics and ultrasonic engineering, and aviation and electrical transport equipment. And in the 11th Five-Year Plan period the republic will obtain 2,500 young specialists trained in the VUZ's of other cities. And the workers of the specially established division are keeping tabs on whether the specialist goes to the place he was assigned to, whether his job placement conforms to the specialty he obtained, and whether there have been created the conditions required to establish him on the job and to enhance his life and everyday activities.

I feel that it is necessary to emphasize the point that the young envoys of the republic are coming back as superbly trained specialists. They are people with a broad intellectual outlook and good ideological training. They are socially active, motivated by civic consciousness, and of enterprising bent.

[Submitted by] Aleksandr Arsenovich Airiyan, Minister of Timber and Wood-working Industry, Azerbaijan SSR.

The furniture industry is one of the youngest sectors of the republic's national economy. And for a long time the people working in it were mainly practical workers. Suffice it to say that only 10 years ago less than 17 percent of those who occupied the engineering positions had a higher specialized education. But this year there are already 55 percent in this category. This was the result of the great personnel training work done in

the leading VUZ's of the country during the last 10 years, especially in the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the 1976-1979 period, 116 workers were sent to specialized VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad, Voronezh and Bryansk; this included 48 in noncompetitive matriculation, 12 in the three-year department, and 19 in the correspondence school. Every year the ministry signs a contract with the Voronezh and Bryansk Forestry Institutes for the dispatch and training of specialists; in this contract the ministry commits itself to the sending of workers for study and the VUZ agrees to train them.

Young specialists began to arrive at our enterprises starting in 1977. A total of 24 came during the three years. This year we expect 13 more. We have gathered information on each of them beforehand. We know where his kinfolks are from, who his parents are, and how he did in his studies. We obtain this information through our representatives, who are assigned to the VUZ's both during the academic period and in the time of the personnel distribution. This makes possible a more rational decision in the matter of their assignment.

In the period of on-the-job training the young specialists, working under the supervision of experienced engineers, acquire the requisite practical and organizational skills and analyze the specific characteristics of the work. And we make a study of their operational and political qualities, an important requirement for effective utilization of them.

The councils of young specialists carry out important work under the supervision of the party and Komsomol organizations and the directors of the enterprises.

I make no secret of this fact: Earlier, young specialists did not remain with us; they worked out their 3 years and left. The reason was our failure to give them the proper attention and the bad situation with respect to housing. We have now begun to provide them with dormitories of the apartment type and we arranged with the rayispolkom for the construction of modern dormitory facilities and, if possible, for apartments.

The young people are proficient in their work and they are well trained. Many of them have developed into genuine production commanders and they manage factories, shops and ministry divisions.

Many have proved to be trained specialists and good organizers.

[Submitted by] Sevil' Dzhaferova, senior engineer at the Institute of Petrochemical Processes imeni Yu. G. Mamedaliyev

Graduated from the Moscow Chemicotechnological Institute  
imeni D. I. Mendeleev. Laboratory Komsomol organizer.

My specialty involves varnishes, paints, and varnish and paint coatings. In the polymeric materials laboratory I have been developing a formula for a varnish and paint covering with a synthetic base. The use of synthetic raw material instead of nutritive promises great benefits.

[Submitted by] Chingiz Saftarov, chief forester of the Masalinskiy forestry organization.

Graduated from the Novocherkasskiy Land Development Engineering Institute

In the beginning, of course, it was terrible: only yesterday in the student environment and today entrusted with technical management of a forestry organization. But the knowledge I acquired at the institute helped and I also received help from the experienced workers of our organization. I am handling the work successfully. In five months I even became acting director of the forestry organization and it turned out rather well. I love my work. Our forest is an uncommon object of antiquity. And its beauty is such--come and see it for yourselves!

[Submitted by] Aydyn Azizov, chief technologist of the Baku Building Materials Combine imeni M. I. Kalinin.

Graduated from the Novomoskovskiy branch of the Moscow Chemicotechnological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev. Deputy secretary of the primary Komsomol organization of the combine. Candidate for membership in CPSU.

After graduation from the institute, I nevertheless spent two months as a worker. I believe this was very valuable experience. Then I became a shift foreman and a foreman. And now I am chief technologist of the combine. I am trying to put useful organizational and technical measures into effect in the combine. You see, we received a Badge of Quality education. That means we must also work accordingly.

A brief note on the other participants in the editors' "round-table" meeting.

Mikhail Sil'vestrov, design engineer, graduate of the Khar'kov Institute of Radio Electronics. Is working on the introduction of machines with numerical program control and on the development of programs for them.

Mamed'yar Ibishov, chief of the technological bureau of the pipe-rolling shop of the AzTZ (Azerbaijan Mechanical Plant) imeni V. I. Lenin. Graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute. Member of a people's control group.

Vilayyat Veliyev, an actor at the motion picture studio Azerbaydzhanfil'm. Graduate of the VGIK [All-Union State Institute of Cinematography]. Has appeared in three films. Member of the council of young cinematographers.

El'shad Mamedov, engineer of the technical equipment division of the Baku branch of the Caucasian Railroad Planning Organization. Graduated with honors from the Moscow Institute of Railway Transport Engineers. Attained the candidate's minimum requirements in the correspondence graduate school. Is a member of a council of young specialists and a member of the local committee of the institute. Was accepted as a candidate for membership in the CPSU.

Gyul-shen Gasanova, Russian language teacher at school No 27 in Sumgait. Graduated from the Volgograd Pedagogical Institute.

Adil' Bagirov, foreman in the Administration of Gas Mains of Glavgaz [Main Administration of the Gas Industry]. Graduated from the Ivano-Frankovsk Oil and Gas Institute. Member of the Komsomol bureau and secretary of a council of young specialists.

#### Problems Which Have To Be Solved

First of all--how to avoid elimination of students. True, the number of these has fallen off considerably. In the 1975/76 academic year 82 students or 7 percent were dropped from VUZ's in other cities. In the current year the number is 48, which is 1-1/2 percent. But we cannot find this reduction in percentage reassuring, particularly in light of the increase in number of admissions.

It means that today on the eve of the new admissions and the forthcoming screening on the part of the ministries and the VUZ's, it is essential to be more meticulous, more careful and more responsible in respect to the candidacy of every first-year student sent for study to other city VUZ's as representatives of the republic. A high level of general education training and irreproachable moral character are mandatory requirements. The quality of the screening is all the more important because the current scale of the dispatch to other city VUZ's, 800 students a year, is not a maximum. As was noted at the republic conference of higher school workers, this is now a small number. This year alone there has been increased admission: for the specialities of electronic instruments, machines and technology for pressure processing of metals, agricultural construction, the technology of basic organic and petrochemical synthesis, hydraulic machines and automatic equipment, surveying, and other fields. There has been increased admission for the social sciences in the universities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and a large contingent of young people is going off to the agricultural and forestry and the chemicotechnological and metallurgical higher educational institutions.

Another problem of the enterprise, organization and ministry is the failure to fully exploit its potential--to send the best workers for training in line with the specialties for which there is need.

An important problem was also touched upon in his report by:

Aleksandr Timofeyevich Lukavitsyn, chief of the division for control of the deployment and effective utilization of young specialists under the State Committee for Labor

We nevertheless are guilty of some errors in the planning of training of specialists.

Thus, R. Kardashkhanov, a graduate of Leningrad University, studied the Czech language. Gosplan sent him to the Academy of Sciences and they had no need for him there. The result was that the young specialist left Baku. Another instance: a graduate is placed on a job but he is not working in his specialty. And if he loves his specialty, as does Kh. Khaspoladov, a specialist in heat treatment of metals who is working in a pipe-rolling plant as an assistant cold finishing foreman, then he will be looking for a job. And, incidentally, he will find one. This again indicates an error in planning.

Also unresolved is the problem of providing housing for the graduates of VUZ's in other cities. Many institutions and departments do not have their own dormitories, as, for example, the TsSU (Central Statistical Administration). The young specialist has no place to take up residence and he cannot register himself.

And last--apropos of the civic responsibility of the young specialists. There are also those who have to be found and reminded of their duty and obligation. Thus, it was only after our intervention that N. Guseynov, a graduate of the Leningrad Mining Institute, went to a job in Dashkesan.

A subject for discussion was suggested by Amir Mamedovich Mamedov, deputy chairman of the State Production Committee for Viticulture and Wine-Making.

It is desirable that firmer and (this is very important) earlier relations be established between the enterprise and the future specialist. In my opinion, the distribution should be made two-three years before the awarding of a diploma. The student will do his practical work at "his own" enterprise, will get to know it "from the inside," and to familiarize himself ahead of time with its characteristics, problems and tasks.

The discussion which took place was wide-ranging, multifaceted, interesting and mutually beneficial.

Round table discussion recorded by  
T. Ganelina

The editors want to thank the participants in the "round-table meeting" and to wish all the young specialists continued labor success and constant creative growth.

The editors want to express their gratitude to the senior inspector of the State Committee for Labor, E. Tsifarova, for her active assistance in organizing this meeting.

7962

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### BRITISH NOVEL ON IRANIAN AZERI NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT PRAISED

Baku *ÄDÄBIYYAT VÄ INJASANAT* in Azeri 25 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Shahin Khalilov, dissertant in Nizami Literature Institute:  
"The Azerbaijani Heroes of Aldridge"]

[Text] The young researcher Sh. Khalilov is preparing a scientific work called "The subject of Azerbaijan in the Creative Work of J. Aldridge," English writer, journalist, International Lenin Prize laureate for strengthening peace between peoples and noted member of the world peace movement. Recently he received a letter from London. The letter merits attention and we have printed it in our newspaper.

"Dear Shahin!

"I read your letter and was very glad. I am expressing my sincere thanks that the novel 'The Diplomat'\* is being translated into the Azeri language. This work has been translated into a number of languages and published in nearly 23 countries. Now that 'The Diplomat' has begun to be translated into Azeri I consider myself even more satisfied.

"...Know that, were we to meet sometime and become acquainted from close up, we would share our opinions.

"At present the situation in Great Britain has worsened; but the fear of the Cold War and the sharp internal crises in the country have been covered up.

"Your people are celebrating the 60th jubilee of the founding of the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan. I

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\*Part of "The Diplomat" was included for the first time in our paper on 17 August 1979 [Ed.].

congratulate you from my heart on your great country's holiday.

With best wishes, your

James Aldridge

5 April 1980, London"

James Aldridge, who gives a vivid, informative description of the rich Eastern life and culture and uses the struggle of the Eastern peoples for their national independence and a chronicle of a life of struggle as his main themes, is a realistic, humanistic artist who has selected an original style of writing. He is a representative of contemporary English literature, a worker for society and an International Lenin Prize laureate "for strengthening peace among peoples." The majority of J. Aldridge's deep socio-political works have been devoted to the Eastern subject. The poetic novella "Song About the Caucasus" and the books "The Diplomat," "Heroes of Endless Horizons," "I Do Not Want his Death," "The Last Man Who Was Banished" and "The Exaltedly Armed" have familiarized the skillful connoisseur, like an orientalist, with the way of life of the Eastern peoples, their endless struggle, their culture and fine arts.

J. Aldridge, who worked in the most volatile parts of the world as a war correspondent for English and American magazines and newspapers during the Second World War, was in Iranian Azerbaijan and its capital Tabriz in the fall of 1942, again at the end of December 1945 and at the beginning of January 1946. There, the writer-journalist was an active witness to the determination of the Azeris' struggle for freedom and victory. He studied the joyful history full of struggle and examples of national art, and saw the great vastness of the democratic movement.

In his novel "The Diplomat," which has turned into a reference work for the progressive peoples of the world, the writer has touched upon these special problems. He worked on the book 4 years and published it--with difficulty--in London in 1949.

After the book was published it caused great interest in literary society. "The Diplomat" was evaluated as a masterpiece of English literature. Peoples' writer Mirzä Ibrahimov, in his article on "The Diplomat," said that J. Aldridge "Showed that he had studied Iranian Azerbaijan very well," and that he had written a work devoted to the Iranian Azeri democratic movement "With a rich language" and that its author "Had analyzed the duties and goals of the contemporary democratic movement with a progress-loving, honorable writer's conscience."

The struggling heroes of "The Diplomat" are beautifully described as unswerving, inextinguishable, steadfast and possessing national pride. These Azeri figures are written with a multi-faceted psychological depth. Above all, the rich spiritual universe of these Azeri heroic characters is exposed masterfully, and the building of events dramatically compels attention. One of the critics of the creative work of J. Aldridge, Pyotr Balashov, wrote: "He has brought new heroes to contemporary English literature--the flag bearers of the national liberation movement. He logically describes the natural pride of the Azeris from Iranian Azerbaijan, their personal feelings of dignity and their love of peace."

The writer, who describes the spiritual universe of the national heroic figures with artistic brilliant colors, shows the desire of the Azeri people for unity and their faith in victory very prominently in the depiction of Javad Gochali, Jahansyz, Safar, Agha and other heroes.

Among the Azeri heroes in the work, Javad Gochali compels special attention. This character, who personifies the characteristics of unvanquishability and struggle, himself represents a heroic people. Brave and dignified, steadfast and responsible in the cradle of his people, Javad Gochali is an activist in solving national and state questions. He plays an exceptional role in illuminating the life orientation of the orientalist and engineer MacGregor, who is a fundamental hero of the work, and in his going over to the side of the Iranian Azeri democratic forces, becoming a major supporter. The positive figures of the writer, if grouped together, give the work originality. Javad Gochali, tortured under the fetters of the reactionary Tehran government and the imperialists, unable to endure the strangulation of his tormented fellow countrymen in poverty and misery, acquaints MacGregor with plans for an economic reconstruction and the cultural means which will be able to change the way of life of the people from the roots, and consults with him. They turn their life's work into activating plans which have been accepted by the democratic movement.

Although the character Mirza Jahansyz is seen less in the work, his life remains in the memory and is believable. In all his words there is a commanding intelligent judgment. He has devoted his entire life to educating the people. This intellectual old man "who sold his inherited lands" in order to educate Azeri children intends to open schools. The enlightened Jahansyz, faced with bitter and difficult privations in life, believes in the victory of the struggle of "teaching in the native Azeri language." To Lord Essex's ironic question "How will you attain your wish to teach the villagers, by revolution?" he gave the dignified answer: "Before everything we must cut out the roots of corruption and bribery, then we must throw off the collar of foreign influence which is around our throat. Then, after this, it would be of value to think of revolution!"

Among other representatives of enlightenment in "The Diplomat," Dr. Agha emerges as a carrier of humanistic ideas. This figure, who is on the road of scientific discovery and who lives responsibly for the people as well as for all creation and mankind, is a typical representative of our intelligentsia. From Dr. Agha's talk with MacGregor it is clear that the Azeri intellectuals have shouldered the weight of the miserable way of life of the people for long years and have joined in the basic struggle on the road to a new life.

All of the Azeri heroes of J. Aldridge, strengthened in difficult life experience, are fighting with courage and dignity for the happy future of their people. Representatives of imperialistic circles, working together in their intrigues and who fear the scope of the democratic movement, are turned into hopeless shadows in the wake of the struggle. They, making use of political means, work through religion so that their machinations not be revealed.

The great faith and love of Aldridge, who believes in the pleasant future of Iranian Azerbaijan, for the Soviet people strengthens the pathos of struggle even more.

In the work the words of MacGregor to Lord Essex "...Praise be to the Russians who have opened the road of freedom to these people (the Azeris--Sh. Kh.) and accursed be us for we intend to destroy this revolution with all our power" voice the world conquests of the capitalistic world and give exact expression to their loathsome policies.

9676

CSO: 1810

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE OPENS UIGHUR SECTION

Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 27 Jun 80 p 4

[Interview with Mukhtar Galievich Arenov, rector of the Kazakhstan SSR Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay, by Yoldash Azamatov: "Uighur Section in Kaz PI Opened"--date and place not given]

[Text] "We have heard that a Uighur section has been opened in the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute. How many students will be admitted? Examinations must be taken in which subjects? We request detailed information concerning this new section." Almost every day the editor's office receives a great number of letters in this tenor. For example, among these are letters sent by Chelak rayon residents A. Hoshurov, A. Sematov, H. Belalova, R. Saidinov, the Tokhtimamatov family, a group of students of the Uighur middle school imeni A. Rozibaqiev in "Druzhiba" [Friendship] village in Kheshekilang rayon, from a number of families living in Ghayrat village in the Chelak rayon, from T. Nadirov who lives in the Panfilov rayon, and from numerous other newspaper readers.

In response to these inquiries, on the occasion of the Soviet Youth Day, we sent our special reporter today to interview Mukhtar Galievich Arenov, rector of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni and asked for a statement about the new section which has been opened in his institute. We present a brief summary of the interview.

"In the first place, the decision to open a section in our institute for training teachers in two specialties, that is, in Russian language and literature and in Uighur language and literature, has great political significance," said M. G. Arenov. "This once again is clear evidence of the fatherly concern that the Communist Party and Soviet Government have in the spiritual advancement of all nationalities and peoples, big and small alike, in our Homeland."

Reporter: Mukhtar Galievich, earlier the Uighur section in the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, which is in its 50th year, has long been in existence, and more than a hundred students have graduated from it. Just how does the section opened this year differ from the aforementioned section?

M.G. Arenov: Everyone knows that the Uighur section which existed previously in our Institute has played a great role in the spiritual life of the Soviet Uighurs. Those who graduated from this section are presently engaged in productive work in the schools, Party and government organs, scientific establishments, publishing houses and newspaper offices. This section was closed, however, because Uighur schools had been fully provided with teachers of the Uighur language, literature and history.

Now, if we turn to the section opened this year, we find that it has a very special feature compared to the former section. First of all it is called "the Russian language and literature and the Uighur language and literature section." Not only teachers of Uighur language and literature but also teachers of Russian language and literature are being trained here. The concept of setting up study in these two disciplines by itself guarantees the permanence of the section in question. In other words, this section, unlike its predecessor, cannot be abolished. In the future, the Uighur schools will be fully supplied with specialists in Uighur language and literature, and the graduates of this section have the capability to work freely in other schools. Therefore, I personally believe that the section's focus on training in these two disciplines is very correct.

Reporter: Will the graduates of this section work in the schools or are they receiving training in other fields of Soviet Uighur culture during their course of study for other work?

M.G. Arenov: Our institute for the most part prepares specialists for the schools. However, among the graduates of the institute it is possible to find a great number working in other fields. Therefore, in the future a certain number of graduates of the Uighur branch can be assigned, depending on their ability and interest, to post-graduate schools, scientific establishments, the Uighur sections of publishing houses and editorial offices. But yet once more I repeat that our basic task is to train teachers.

Reporter: In which language will the courses be taught in the new section?

M.G. Arenov: In view of the section's twin-discipline approach, we contemplate teaching all courses in the Russian language. We do hope to attract Uighur scholars to teach the Uighur language and literature. In

In the coming year, a special professorial chair for Uighur language and literature will be established and the teaching staff will be enlarged.

I should clarify, however, that the above-mentioned professorship, will not belong exclusively to the Uighur section. The professor will also work with Uighur students studying in other faculties who are taking optional courses to master their native language and teaching methodology. In this way, the new professor will play a great role in training specialists in other subjects for the Uighur schools.

Up until now, teachers in the higher educational institutes have been lax in training graduates of the Uighur schools of our republic for nonteaching careers. With the establishment of the chair of Uighur language and literature in our institute, the teachers who graduate from the Institute, although most frequently assigned teaching posts, will have had extensive training which would enable them to enter other professional careers.

Reporter: How many students will be admitted to the Uighur section this year?

M.G. Arenov: We are planning to admit 25 students annually. The course of study is 5 years.

Reporter: Please state briefly the institute's entrance requirements.

M.G. Arenov: Applicants to the Uighur section must take examinations in four subjects: Russian language and literature (written), Uighur language and literature (essay and oral), USSR history (oral). The USSR history examination will be given in the Uighur language.

Secondary school graduates with a gold (or silver) medal and cum laude graduates of special secondary educational institutes and professional-technical schools, however, will only take the written examination in the Russian language and literature. If they score a grade of "5" in this examination, they are exempted from the remaining examinations. If they receive a "4" or "3," they will have to take examinations in all the other subjects.

Young people desiring to study at our institute can consult our announcement in the 3 June 1980 issue of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA for detailed information on admission requirements. I must state, however, that applications for admission to the institute must be submitted between 20 and 31 June; entrance examinations are given from 1 August to 20 August, and student registration is from 21 August to 25 August. Counseling sessions for all matriculating students in all courses are scheduled from 1 June on.

Reporter: Now, Mukhtar Galievich, the traditional question at last: What would you advise young people wishing to enroll in the Uighur section?

M.G. Arenov: My wish simply is this: Let only those best qualified enter the program and may they leave as highly trained specialists.

## REGIONAL

### UKSSR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUMMARIZES HARVEST PROGRESS, FIELD PREPARATIONS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "A Meeting in the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 July 1980 a meeting of party obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the republic took place in the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. An examination was made of progress in harvesting and grain procurements, preparation of winter crops for sowing and fodder preparation, and the tasks of increasing the production and sale to the state of livestock breeding produce. Comrade I. A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and comrade Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, delivered reports on these questions.

The following took part in the discussion on the reports: Dnepropetrovsk party obkom first secretary comrade Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Zaparozhye party obkom first secretary comrade M. N. Vaevolozhskiy, the Kharkov oblispolkom chairman comrade A. P. Bezdetko, Voroshilovgrad party obkom first secretary comrade B. T. Goncharenko, Kiev oblispolkom chairman comrade I. P. Lysenko, Kirovograd party obkom first secretary comrade M. M. Kobylchak, Odessa party obkom first secretary comrade N. K. Kirichenko, Kherson party obkom first secretary comrade A. N. Girenko, Poltava party obkom first secretary comrade F. T. Morgun, Rovensk party obkom first secretary comrade T. I. Panasenko, Krymskaya party obkom first secretary comrade V. S. Makarenko, Khmel'nitskiy party obkom first secretary comrade T. G. Lisovoy, Vinnitsa party obkom first secretary comrade V. N. Taratuta, Cherkassk party obkom first secretary comrade I. K. Lutak, Sumy party obkom first secretary comrade I. G. Grintaov, Ternopol party obkom first secretary comrade I. M. Yarkovoy.

It was noted in the reports and speeches that, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

chairman, the rural workers of the republic under the leadership of the party organizations are doing everything necessary to increase production and state procurements of agricultural produce and are striving to fulfill successfully the tasks of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole.

A good crop of grain and legumes has been grown at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs of Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya, Poltavskaya, Kharkovskaya and Cheringovskaya oblasts are working to insure overfulfillment of set plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Mass gathering of the harvest is underway in the south and forest-steppe oblasts. On most farms harvesting and grain procurement are being carried on in an organized fashion. This is being promoted by the active organizational and mass-political work of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and by the creation for those participating in the harvest work of the proper production and cultural-social conditions. The harvesting and transportation detachments are working everywhere in the fields and the separate method of harvesting is being applied broadly. Many vehicle operators are achieving high production on combine harvesters, reapers and automatic machinery. Much attention is being given to prevention of grain losses. Day by day the rates of grain procurement are increasing in the republic.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the meeting that there are also omissions in the gathering of the harvest. At a number of farms combine harvester downtime is being allowed because of shortcomings in the organization of business and unsatisfactory technical servicing of harvesting machinery on the part of individual Selkhoztekhnika associations. During grain transportation the bodies of the trucks and trailers are often not covered with tarpaulins, and high-quality mowing and threshing of the swathes is not being insured everywhere. The receipt of the grain is not being organized as it should be at some elevators.

The attention of oblast, agricultural ministry and departmental leaders is drawn to the need to take urgent steps to eliminate these shortcomings, to insure the organized conducting of harvesting at all farms, the timely processing of grain on the threshing floor and its delivery to the grain-reception points. Double-shift, highly productive operation of harvesting units must be set up everywhere and the methods of production innovators and leaders introduced more actively. One of the most important tasks is to insure reliable storage of grain at threshing points and reception points.

In connection with the later-than-usual periods for harvesting, the timely preparation of the soil for the sowing of winter crops is acquiring great

acuity. It is essential to accelerate this work and establish stepped-up schedules for plowing and the application of organic and mineral fertilizers.

It was noted at the meeting that an important stage has now started in livestock breeding. Farms have sufficient fodder. This is making it possible to increase the production and procurement of livestock breeding produce. It is necessary on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses to improve considerably the fattening of animals, raise the increase in weights of hogs and cattle and increase the milk yield. At the same time herd reproduction should be improved, the numbers of all kinds of animals increased and unconditional fulfillment of plans for dressed weight of animals insured.

One matter of paramount importance is the procurement of a sufficient quantity of fodder for the wintering period. Favorable conditions have now been created for this. Taking advantage of the good grass harvest, most kolkhozes and sovkhoses are procuring fodder at accelerated rates. For the republic as a whole more hay than last year has been ricked, more haylage laid in and more grass meal produced.

At a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, however, the necessary concern is still not being shown for the creation of a reliable fodder base. Party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, agricultural ministries and their local organs, party organizations and farms leaders and specialists should increase their attention toward questions of fodder production and do everything possible this year not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the plans established for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodders.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, addressed the meeting. He dwelled on the urgent tasks of agricultural production, the sale of crop growing and livestock breeding produce to the state and the organizational and political work of the republic party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree on socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members participated in the work of the meeting: comrades A. F. Vatchenko, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. Z. Sokolov, V. A. Sologub, V. V. Fedorchuk, A. S. Kapto and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak.

## REGIONAL

### LOWERED MEAT PRODUCTION FOR LITHUANIA

Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS in Lithuanian 26 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by R. Popov, head of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Department, in the column "Topics of the Day": "Let's Make Use of All Our Resources"]

[Text] Our farm workers have worked persistently in the last few months to improve indicators which had fallen during the winter. Regardless of difficulties, they fulfilled the meat sales quota for the first half of the year and increased the number of cattle and pigs by 2 percent.

Nevertheless, indicators for meat production still remain lower than those of last year. We cannot be satisfied with the average daily weight gain of fattening cattle and pigs which decreased, respectively, by 125 and 32 grams in comparison to the first half of last year.

It would be incorrect to blame only the difficult winter for this. The Sauliai, Varena, Kaunas, Kedainiai, Lazdijai rayon livestock producers organized their work skillfully and used their fodder efficiently; they were able to achieve 655-668 gram average daily weight gain. At the farms of the Jonava and Sirvintos rayons pigs gained more than 500 grams daily. Why is it then that in Svencioniai, Ukmerge, Pakruojis rayons, where conditions are similar, the average daily weight gain for cattle didn't even reach 400 grams, and in Raseiniai, Akmene, Telsiai, Joniskis rayons pigs didn't even gain 350 grams daily?

The decrease in realized average weight of the animals also creates concern. True, in June this indicator rose again by 10 kg, even though Birzai, Kupiskis, Alytai and Silale rayon farms delivered cattle which didn't even weigh 300 kg to the meat production enterprises. The Silute, Silale, Plunga and Sauliai rayon farms which sold many underweight calves during the first half of July have earned severe criticism.

Summer is a favourable time for intensifying meat production. We should use green fodder to greatest advantage, feed it to satiation to milk cows, feed as much as possible to the pigs. We should group fattening cattle according to weight and increase the fodder for the groups finishing the fattening

process. We should not forget to do the same in outdoor pastures. After skillfully organizing farm workers' socialist competition, we should be able to achieve third quarter weight increase not worse, and maybe even better, than this past year's.

On the other hand, it is very important at this time to concern ourselves with breeding cattle and pigs. Vilnius, Silute and Utena rayons have produced more calves in a half a year period than last year. But in the meantime, calves alone have decreased by 2 percent in Kedainiai and Ukmerge rayons.

Although farms have had 4 percent more young pigs during the first half of the year than last year, only 20 rayons have fulfilled their quotas.

Breeding specialists of enterprises of boards of agriculture should require of farm managers and specialists that everywhere more pigs be mated, that annual suckling pig production quotas be met and overfulfilled, and that more active precautions be taken so that fewer young animals fall sick and die.

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## REGIONAL

### TURKMEN FOOD SPECULATORS SCORED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Yu. Yulin: "At the Market and Around It--Comments on the Vegetable Trade in Ashkhabad"]

[Text] It is crowded during the season at Ashkhabad's Kolkhoz Market No 2. In its own way the market is pretty, however, despite the crowded conditions: The stands are filled with the summer's abundance of greens, fruits and vegetables. Green mounds of watermelons rise into the air over most of the area, recently arrived "gulyab'" cantaloupes shed their subtle aroma, and potatoes stand in sacks.... People crowd around the "Fruits and Vegetables" stalls of Plodoovoshchprom, and there are long lines there almost the entire long market day. The trading is lively. People come and go in a rapid, unending flow, and trucks frequently drive up and discharge more and more loads of the gifts of the generous Turkmen soil, the benevolent sun and the life-giving water....

But these are all visual impressions, so to speak, superficial excitement, the exuberant prelude. You and I, the customers, have come to the kolkhoz market not to paint still-lives, not to admire July's abundance of produce and not to smell the subtle aroma of melons and fruits. We are at the market for a manifestly practical purpose--to buy the produce we need. Those same fruits of nature--of the fields, vegetable gardens and orchards--which look so nice on the counters.... This is where we experience a radical change of feelings and impressions, however, and the gifts of nature no longer look anything like a gift.

For our area and for the season the prices this year are incredible. They are not simply high: They are even difficult to comprehend at once. Onions have suddenly become a delicacy, an object of luxury, sold for 1 ruble 50 or 2 rubles the kilogram. Cucumbers go for 1 ruble or 1 ruble and a half or even more; garlic sells for 3 or 4 rubles; and a meager bunch of greens sells for 30 kopecks. Melon prices are unheard-of: Until recently, watermelons were selling for 80 kopecks a kilogram (the price is now 50-60 kopecks) and cantaloupes for 1 ruble or 1 ruble and a half, even though they are quite plentiful.

There is obviously no need for me to provide a complete list of official market prices here: We know what they are. One cannot help asking: What is the matter? Has our land lost its fertility? Have evil forces descended upon the melon patches and vegetable gardens? Has someone barred the way to the market, to the consumer, for the vegetables, greens, watermelons and cantaloupes?

No, none of this has happened. There have been no natural calamities or disasters in our area and none in the agricultural production process. The Ashkhabad markets have got out of control, however. This is what we were told by workers with the kolkhoz market board: "We have no authority to regulate prices."

We established a system which would increase the flow of produce to the kolkhoz markets and encouraged kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers to sell excess vegetables, fruits, greens and livestock products derived from their own personal plots to the urban population.

But does this mean that the market should not be governed? That prices should be freely set and uncontrolled? That the trade there should be turned over to the complete control of the petty private trader?

I deliberately used the term "petty private trader," although it should long since have become obsolete and unacceptable for our society, for the socialist forms of management. I am not even talking about the fact that speculation flourishes--and unfortunately, essentially with impunity--alongside the "petty private trader" at the market. The law for some reason refers to it as "petty" speculation, while in fact it is not petty, because it is not just individuals engaged in it, and their profits reach extremely large figures.

I spent nearly a week with OBKhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] workers, attempting to determine just who is involved in the trade at Ashkhabad's markets, how the prices are set, what role is played by the market board, the cooperative trade organization, the kolkhozes and Turkmenplodoovoshchprom [Fruit and Vegetable Industry Association of the Turkmen SSR], and finally, the trade offices.

It is easy to discover the answers to these questions by thinking over the so-called "personal cases" we encountered. This will also, no doubt, make it easier to arrive at some conclusions.

During the week referred to we checked out dozens of people selling various types of produce at the market. Among them were very few kolkhoz workers or people raising produce. Every report invariably contained the words "she is unemployed" (he is unemployed). The following is a typical entry in the records of the OBKhSS: "...citizen Khally Kadamova arrested at Market No 2 in the city of Ashkhabad... unemployed... selling Bulgarian

peppers at a price of 2 rubles per kilogram. At the time of Kadamova's arrest, 23 kilograms of peppers and 7 kilograms of plums were confiscated. An investigation revealed that neither Bulgarian peppers nor plums grow in the area in which Kadamova's plot is located."

There is obviously no need to comment on this case. Here is another entry taken from the same record: "Orazgozel' Charyyeva arrested on 28 June at Market No 2 in the city of Ashkhabad... unemployed... selling early cantaloupes at a price of 1 ruble per kilogram. At the time of her arrest 90 kilograms of melons was confiscated. She lives at Borodinskaya 104, city of Ashkhabad."

Again, the situation seems clear--cantaloupes are not raised at Borodinskaya 104. Just where did they come from? This is where: The husband of Orazgozel', a janitor at Market No 2, "acquired" them early in the morning from another individual, not identified, at a price of 60 kopecks per kilogram. The net profit was thus 40 kopecks per kilogram.

I would be repeating myself if I described other similar cases. I have in front of me the names of dozens of "petty" speculators arrested at Market No 2, at the trade fair, at so-called mini-bazaars near the city's large stores and at other locations with lively traffic. In the Proletarskiy Rayon OBKhSS we made an economic analysis, so to speak, of the "petty" trade activities of Mayram Baratova (a resident at Tedzhenskaya Street, 17, and also unemployed). We discovered that the speculator was earning from 80 kopecks to 1 ruble for each bunch of greens bought up "at wholesale" at Market No 2. And this is your petty speculation!

We are now left with the question of where the speculators are making their "wholesale" purchases. One does not need to be a detective to find out: There is lively trading early in the morning right on Shaumyan Street, in front of Market No 2, which is not yet open at that hour. Those who do not have the time to tend a stall at the market bring sacks of greens, onions, carrots and melons there. And the lovers of easy profits gather there like flies around honey. The "wholesale" sellers have disappeared by the time the market opens, and the "petty" speculators take up their stations behind the counters, at the mini-bazaars in heavily trafficked areas and near the stores.... All of this is done before the very eyes, as they say, of a dumbfounded public, absolutely openly and with impunity!

But just how are the prices established? I can tell you with certainty that they are now dictated by the "petty private traders" and speculators. And they do not have to compete, so to speak. This reminds me of a remark made at a conference by Kerim Akhmed'yarov, chairman of the "40 year TSSR" Kolkhos in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon.

"We are no longer able to compete."

This is in fact the case. The kolkhoz sector has been completely shut down at the kolkhoz markets, the firm stores have been liquidated.... It is difficult to say why. It is the kolkhozes, after all, which could sell part of their above-plan output at reasonable prices and knock the props from under the speculators and buyers of produce for reselling!

Cooperative trade has also essentially dropped out of the market. Koushut Charyyev, director of the Ashkhabad City Cooperative Trade Organization, has given me figures showing that ... plans for produce procurement and sales to the population are constantly exceeded. I do not know who compiled these plans, but, in the first place, there are very few stores, and in the second place, those in existence are empty. They have nothing to sell, nothing with which to compete with the speculator and the buyer of produce for reselling!

The cooperative workers employ strange methods, to put it mildly, for buying produce from the population. I heard about them from Comrade Mamedov, manager of the "Kooperator" store, among others. It seems that he tries to buy vegetables and melons from those same "wholesalers" who sell vegetables and greens to speculators at Market No 2! This, of course, accounts for the insignificant quantity of produce at the cooperative stores and for the fact that the prices there actually differ little from those at the market.

After talking some more with the director of the cooperative trade organization it became clear that he has not set up any sort of schedule or organized plan for procuring produce on the kolkhozes and in the rayons of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. The director could only tell me how this is done elsewhere: the purchased produce is delivered from the villages with the transport equipment of the procurers, the agreements are drawn up ahead of time, advances are paid, contingent counter-delivery is arranged, and so on and so on.

When I expressed surprise at the fact that such valuable experience is not being put to practical use, so to speak, the director of the cooperative trade organization only shrugged his shoulders:

"We don't even have the base for setting up such a system.... We don't have the warehouses, the coolers or the transport equipment. We don't even have the personnel!"

The conversation was obviously at an end. There was nothing more to be said.

There is no question as to the fact that the Turkmenplodoovoshchprom has not organized the fruits, vegetables and greens trade as well as it could have. During the peak season there is a poor selection at its markets and stores, and the quality of the vegetables leaves much to be desired.

Produce is delivered to the trade system without accounting for demand. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Akhkhabadskiy and Geok-Tepinskiy rayons are unable "to start the season" at full capacity and sell far fewer vegetables than specified by the plan. During the first weeks of June, for example, only 60 to 70 tons of tomatoes was delivered instead of the 100 tons called for by the plan. The tomato situation has now improved, but the situation with respect to other vegetables is very bad. On 14 July the trade system received 0.6 ton of carrots instead of 10 tons, only 1 ton of peppers instead of 5, and only 1.7 tons of eggplants instead of the 15 tons specified. Only half of the potatoes called for in the assignment was delivered, and no onions at all. This would be a good place to point out the fact that it is precisely the market stalls which receive far less produce than the minimal amount they need. On 14 July the stalls at Market No 2 received no cabbage, cucumbers, carrots, peppers, onions or eggplants.

Now, how could the speculator, the buyer of produce for resale and all sorts of smart dealers fail to take advantage of such a situation!?

There are many shortcomings in the organization of trade itself. There are absolutely no vending trays, temporary stands or produce deliveries in Ashkhabad, even though these forms of trade would fill gaps in the network of trade facilities, take the load off the established stands and stores, and eliminate lines. And the best and most practical sites for setting up this kind of trade are indicated very precisely... by the speculators and the buyers of produce for reselling. They pick out spots with lively traffic, where there is always a great demand for the produce, unerringly and with a good sense of expediency.

But now let us return to the kolkhoz markets. What has been said in this article automatically brings up the question: But are the law-enforcement agencies working with adequate vigor and conducting a relentless war against speculators and those who buy for purposes of reselling? Almost a week of working with personnel of the OBKhSS leads me to believe that they are not. It is high time to take administrative steps to close the "wholesale market" on Shaumyan Street, to turn these operations over to the cooperative trade system. We need to take a thorough look at the sources from which the speculators obtain the produce, to track down their suppliers. The facts indicate that the "suppliers" themselves are far from innocent with respect to the law. At the cooperative trade organization's store at the market, two enterprising women were arrested after purchasing 100 kilograms of pears out of turn. They were released, however, and nothing was done about the sales personnel who had grossly violated the established rules. A truck loaded with potatoes, ostensibly for relatives in Bakharden, was recently stopped in Geok-Tepe. It is hard to believe that these potatoes (more than 1,200 kilograms) were bought in stores, 5 to 10 kilograms at a time, as explained by the arrested Kurban Berdeliyev and Mered Berdymamedov, drivers for the republic department for combating agricultural pests. Or take the following case. One Saturday "petty

private traders" hauled in a full truckload of watermelons from the Sovkhoz imeni 9 Ashkhabadskikh komissarov, which they immediately began selling at 80 kopecks per kilogram. It is clear that they were not raised on private plots. Where, then, were they grown?

Many such questions arise. And they should certainly not be dealt with by administrative agencies alone, because the urban residents are concerned about the problem of city markets, which, unfortunately, cannot presently be called kolkhoz markets.

We can no longer accept the fact that speculators and parasites are taking advantage of the lack of control over activities conducted in and around the markets and the impunity with which they are conducted, making a profit without producing anything.

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Sept. 22, 1980